

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1903.

NO. 21

LOCAL NOTES.

—Choice timothy seed at Wright & Dell's.

—Newton Hamilton campmeeting begins to-morrow and closes on the 24th.

—Alfred Brumbaugh last week moved into his new dwelling house on Railroad street.

—R. Bruce Bare, of Washington, D. C., spent a short time with friends in Mapleton to-day.

—Mrs. Charles C. Slates and children, of Conemaugh, are visiting her mother and other friends in this place.

—Andrew Yetter, son and daughter, of Juniata county, were among the visitors to Mapleton during the past week.

—Much interesting matter intended for this issue of the ITEM has been unavoidably crowded out until next week.

—Jesse James Hill and Annie E. Cornelius, both of Mount Union, were united in marriage at Cumberland, Maryland, Wednesday.

—Mrs. H. D. Wicks and children, of Christiana, are visiting among friends in Mapleton. They expect to remain until next month.

—Mrs. H. W. McDonald, of Huntingdon, W. Va., arrived in Mapleton last week and will spend a short time with friends here.

—When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and certain to act, always use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—There will be a picnic in Smith valley in Posten's grove on Saturday, August 22nd. Everybody invited to attend. There will be some able speakers present.

—The Y. M. C. A. base ball club, of Huntingdon, played a game with the Mapleton club on the latter's ground last Saturday evening and were defeated by the score of 7 to 10.

—Owing to the fact that Rev. J. H. Ake will have charge of the music at the Newton Hamilton campmeeting there will be no preaching in the Mapleton M. E. church until August 30th. Sunday school will be held as usual.

—A union basket picnic will be held in the yard of the Otterbein church, Trough Creek, Saturday, August 22nd. A programme consisting of music, recitals and addresses will be rendered. Everybody invited. Mrs. J. M. Harbaugh, Supt. of Otterbein Sunday school.

—Mrs. Catharine Foust, of Henderson township, and her granddaughter, Miss Foust, of Baileys, are visiting among friends in Mapleton. Mrs. Foust, though eighty years of age, looks as young as she did nearly two score years ago when she resided on the Oswalt farm in Union township.

—Mrs. Mollie Allen, of South Fork, Ky., says she has prevented attacks of cholera morbus by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when she felt an attack coming on. Such attacks are usually caused by indigestion and these Tablets are just what is needed to cleanse the stomach and ward off the approaching attack. Attacks of bilious colic may be prevented in the same way. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The Tyrone Daily Herald of last Wednesday says: "The first load of alfalfa clover hay put to market in Central Pennsylvania, came to Tyrone Monday for Superintendent S. S. Blair. It was brought to town by John C. Trimble and was produced on the famous 100 Springs farm by R. S. Seeds. Another load came to town Tuesday morning for Charles H. Jones. All was well cured and almost as green in color as when it stood in the field. The first cutting was taken off June 15th; in three weeks the alfalfa was twenty-five inches high again, and it was mowed the second time July 27. This is considered the finest feed of any hay made and as near a balanced ration for stock as anything that grows out of the ground."

—Mrs. J. K. Rhodes Passes Away.

Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston, wife of J. K. Rhodes, died very suddenly at her home on West Market street, Monday afternoon, August 3rd. She was brought home from Wernersville sanitarium the previous Saturday without hopes of recovery but it was thought she might survive some weeks. Monday, however, she became worse and announced to her friends that she was dying. They informed her they thought not but she insisted she was and called for a piece of paper on which to write. It was handed to her but before she had finished she grew too weak to complete it and soon passed away. She had resided in this place for a number of years and had a large circle of

Mapleton's New M. E. Church Dedicated.

The services incident to the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal church in Mapleton were commenced on Wednesday evening, August 5, 1903, when the farewell services were held in the old church.

Rev. M. L. Smith announced hymn No. 770, "I love Thy kingdom, Lord," after which prayer was offered by the pastor Rev. J. H. Ake. Rev. Smith read as the evening lesson the 87th Psalm. The evening offering was lifted by John S. Henderson and Alfred Brumbaugh, the two oldest members of the Mapleton church. Rev. Smith announced hymn No. 726, "Come thou fount of every blessing," after the singing of which he took as the text of his discourse the words found in sixth and seventh verses of the one hundred and thirty-seventh Psalm: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." Rev. Smith's discourse was very appropriate to the occasion and with much feeling he referred to the fathers and mothers whose labors and prayers and consecrated efforts had made the erection of a new church possible. He referred to the many who were born anew in the old house and to many who had gone to worship in the New Jerusalem.

Rev. Ake announced hymn No. 741, after the singing of which Miss Myrtle Wright recited "The Passing of the Old Church." The recitation of which was well delivered revived many old memories.

Two stanzas of hymn No. 653 were sung after which remarks were made by Rev. J. H. Ake, Alfred Brumbaugh, John S. Henderson, I. N. Swope and Mrs. Mary J. Hooper. "Take the name of Jesus with you" was sung and at the suggestion of Rev. Ake all gathered about the altar and Alfred Brumbaugh started "Sweet Bye and Bye" in which all heartily joined. Then all bowed about the altar and after a few moments of silent prayer Rev. Smith led in a fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace. The doxology was sung and repeated and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Smith. Thus ended the use of the old church as a house of worship in which the congregation had gathered from Sunday, December 3, 1871, when it was dedicated, until that time. Many precious memories cluster about the old building. Many have there first felt the sunshine of God's presence in their souls; many have therein been consecrated in baptism, and the memory of the shouts of victory of many who are now singing praises on the plains of immortality are as a precious incense to those who remain. The old building served its purpose well and all gave hearty response to Rev. Smith's expressed desire that the Spirit which so often had been manifest, might be manifest in all the services held in the new church.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The first meeting held in the new church was an informal meeting of the building committee and official members held Saturday night in the lecture room. Those present were Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D., Rev. Robert Forbes, D. D., Rev. J. H. Ake, John G. Gillam, A. M. Dell, R. N. McCarl, Dr. J. G. Spangler, I. N. Swope, Benjamin O'Connor, Alfred Brumbaugh, John S. Henderson and Frank O'Connor. Rev. E. J. Gray invoked the divine blessing on the church and prayed for guidance in the work and duties close at hand, after which means of solicitation, payments of subscriptions and other official matters were transacted. At the same time the first choir practice was being held in the auditorium.

SUNDAY MORNING.

Sunday morning, August 9, 1903, the date set for the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal church, dawned bright and beautiful, just cool enough to be pleasant and scattered clouds at times hid the rays of the sun. It was a beautiful morning and more than an hour before the time for services the people commenced gathering in the new church. At 10.30 o'clock the services commenced with a voluntary, "Praise the Lord," by the choir. Hymn No. 862 was announced after the singing of which prayer was offered by Rev. Robert Forbes, D. D., of Philadelphia, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal church. Hymn No. 254 was sung and the announcements made after which Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D., president of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, took as his text for the morning sermon the words found in

friends. She was a member of the Methodist church and was active both in the work of that congregation, in W. C. T. U. and other religious and benevolent work. She erected a church at her old home in New Buffalo after coming here, some years ago, then when the new Methodist church was in course of construction here she was one of the most generous contributors. She had an open hand for charity and was ready in response to appeals for benevolence. She will be sorely missed in her church and elsewhere. Funeral services were held in the Methodist church yesterday afternoon and remains will be taken to New Buffalo for interment to-day.

At the funeral services in the church here, Revs. Yocum, present pastor, Baldwin, presiding elder of this district, and Stevens, former pastor, spoke in feeling terms of her religious work and life. Rev. Lamberson offered prayer. The services were largely attended. —Lewisport Gazette.

Hebrews 2:17, "Wherefore in all things it behooved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people." The discourse was a scholarly dissertation on the sympathy of Christ and the triumph of faith. After the sermon Dr. Gray took hold of the finances and made an appeal to the large congregation and the manner in which the people responded was astonishing. The competent secretaries, R. S. Henderson and Miss Myrtle Wright, could not keep pace with the offerings tendered and in a very short time the sum of \$1427.81 was subscribed. "All hail the power of Jesus name" was sung and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. M. L. Smith.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

At 2.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon a young people's service was held at which a goodly number of persons were present. The choir sang "Resting" (No. 124, Bow of Promise) after which prayer was offered by R. S. Henderson. A duet, "He'll Never Forget to Keep Me," was sung by Mrs. Clemma Noble and Rev. J. H. Ake, after which Rev. Robert Forbes, D. D., spoke of the young people's societies, their shortcomings and how the usefulness of the societies might be enhanced. Mrs. Clemma Noble sang a solo, "Papa, Come This Way," and Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D., addressed his remarks to the children. He won and held their attention as he led their young minds from things of common place to things elevating and ennobling.

After Dr. Gray's address the afternoon offering was taken and subscriptions to the amount of \$30.54 were received.

After the singing of the doxology the benediction was pronounced by Rev. C. W. Bryner.

SUNDAY EVENING.

At 7.30 o'clock the ladies of the church met in the infant class room for a few minutes and decided to assume such of the indebtedness of the church as remained unsubscribed at the close of the service until such time as it could be collected. While this meeting was being held a song service was conducted by the choir. The service proper commenced by the reading of the dedicatory declaration by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Ake. Hymn No. 653 was then announced by presiding elder, Rev. Amos S. Baldwin, after which prayer was offered by Rev. C. W. Bryner. Hymn No. 862 was sung and the announcements made after which Rev. Robert Forbes, D. D., of Philadelphia, took as his text for the evening sermon the words found in Matthew 5:13. We regret that lack of space prevents us from giving our readers an epitome of this logical discourse, so beautifully linked together that step by step the hearers were led up to their duties in a manner that created a profound impression. At the close of the sermon Dr. Gray made a few remarks and then proceeded to take further subscriptions. The responses were liberal and subscriptions to the amount of \$330.08 were taken. The balance being assumed by the ladies the trustees were called in front of the altar and J. S. Henderson made the presentation of the new church for dedication. The service of dedication was that prescribed by the ritual of the church and the ministers participating were Revs. Gray, Forbes, Baldwin and Ake.

After the singing of the doxology the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Forbes and thus ended the services of the day.

MONDAY EVENING.

Prior to the services Monday evening a song service was held after which prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Ake. Rev. George E. King, of Mount Union, read the sixty-third Psalm as an evening lesson. Rev. Ake gave public expression of gratitude for the interest and financial assistance of the people and made his announcements. Hymn No. 289 was sung and Rev. King took as his text for the evening sermon the words found in the latter part of 1st Thessalonians 2:13, "Ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, which effectually worketh also in you that believe." The sermon was a masterly defence of the word and of its power. Prayer was offered by Rev. King. Hymn No. 301 was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. King and the services of the evening were concluded.

TUESDAY EVENING.

After a song service Rev. Samuel D. Wilson, pastor of the Thirteenth Street Methodist Episcopal church, Harrisburg, announced Hymn No. 447 after the singing of which prayer was offered by Rev. Ake. The choir sang a voluntary, "Birthplace of the Soul," and Rev. Wilson read as an evening lesson from John's gospel, first chapter, twenty-ninth to forty-second verse. Hymn No. 442 was sung and Rev. Wilson took as his text John 1:41, 42. He spoke of the great discoveries of the world, the joy of discoveries and the results to the world. The sermon was rendered in Rev. Wilson's usual style and created a deep impression.

The singing of the doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. Wilson closed the service of the evening.

The new church is a modern structure of the most approved architectural design and is built of native stone. The white Medina sandstone were hauled from the quarry east of town. The trimmings are of grey limestone from the quarry on the north side of the river. The windows are of gothic style and were designed and made by Marcus Bros., of Philadelphia. The glass are opalescent and of the best quality. The interior is all finished in

oak and presents a handsome appearance.

The pews were supplied by the Cincinnati Seating Company and are of the best quality oak, paneled backs and built-up seats. The double gothic ends are beautiful and blend harmoniously with the design of the structure. The pews could not be more comfortable. The ceiling is pressed steel handsomely ornamented. The auditorium is lighted by a sixteen-burner Bailey reflector and the Sunday school room by a four-armed Angle-lamp. The infant class room will be lighted with a large hanging lamp such as are used in the tower and vestibule. The altar place and choir loft are carpeted with new carpet while the pulpit, pulpit furniture, choir furniture and matting in the main aisle were brought from the old church. The entire building is heated with a modern sectional steam heating plant which was placed by W. H. Long, of Huntingdon, under the contractor. The roof is of Peach Bottom slate and the building from the outside is fireproof. The acoustic properties of the structure could not be improved as every word from the pulpit is borne distinctly to every part of the building.

The church was erected by Josiah C. Hall, of Huntingdon, the contract price being \$4900, and the claim for extras \$100. This did not include excavating, the quarrying and delivering of stone, nor the pews which items cost about \$1600, making the total cost of the church about \$6600. Of this amount about \$4200 had been subscribed and nearly all paid prior to the dedication. On Sunday \$1788.43 was the amount subscribed of which over one thousand dollars have been paid. A balance of about seven hundred dollars is unpaid for which was assumed by the ladies until such time as it can be secured.

The completion of this structure, which would be a credit to any community, marks the end of a long struggle on the part of the congregation to secure a new house of worship. Lack of space prevents us from entering into the details of this struggle which information will be prepared in another form. The first ground was broken in 1900 by the late Rev. Treverton and Charles W. Swope but it was not deemed advisable to continue the work. May 6, 1902, the congregation decided to build a stone church and July 4, 1902, the work of excavating was commenced by A. M. Dell. The first stone was laid in the footing course August 5, 1902, by Anderson Wagner and on Friday, September 5, 1902, David M. and Samuel Gearhart laid the first stone above the belt course. The belt course and most of the arch stone were cut by Cornelius Pickett, of Huntingdon. D. M. Gearhart assisted on wet days. The ashlar blocks were mostly dressed by Anderson Wagner. Sunday, September 28, 1902, the corner stone, furnished by Charles Stratford, of Mount Union, was laid at which service Rev. B. B. Hamlin, Rev. M. L. Smith and Rev. C. W. Bryner officiated. The early fall prevented the plasterers from continuing their part of the work and the building committee decided it was best to suspend the work until this spring. The plastering was done by Barton DeForrest, of Huntingdon, and the painting and decorating by Ard Baker, of Huntingdon. Everything has been completed in a workmanlike manner and now Mapleton can be proud of the fact that its three churches are as fine as can be found in any similarly sized town anywhere. May the glory of the Lord be manifest in each.

On the Wing—Westward.

MR. EDITOR, Dear Sir:—As I now have, for the first time since leaving Huntingdon, Pa., a few leisure moments I will try to give you and your readers a little of what has been our pleasure to see. We left Huntingdon, Pa. July 31, at 9.50 p. m., was somewhat delayed at Tyrone on account of a freight wreck, and arrived at Pittsburg at 1.30 a. m. There A. C. Greenland, Esq., of Calvin, and Mr. Duval, of Three Springs, formed in with us. From Pittsburg we took the Pan Handle route by way of Columbus and Logansport to Chicago, passing the Ohio oil belt and western Ohio where I was led to think that while corn is king in Kansas oats was queen in Ohio. The farmers were in the midst of harvesting the crop, some cutting, some hauling with three wagons in the field, others threshing, others having already threshed and sacked in piles. I surely think that the shocks were much thicker on the ground than what the sheaves are in our valley. I remarked to "Squire Greenland that I could hardly see where one would stand a wagon in the field to load. Well while passing through Indiana we saw some very fine corn fields. We arrived in Chicago at 5 p. m. Saturday evening, transferred to Santa Fe depot in cabs and left Chicago on No. 5 at 6 p. m. for Kansas City, and arrived at Kansas City about 9 a. m. Sunday, waited here in cars for two hours for some unknown cause to us, and was shown some of the effects of the flood by a citizen of the city. We left Kansas City for Topeka and could see much of the wreckage of the flood between these two cities. We arrived in Topeka about one o'clock p. m. Here our train stopped twenty minutes for dinner and we were met by my brother, H. E., and nephew, Blair Hoover, with a pair of ponies and a wagon to convey us to their home. With the assistance of my nephew and the generosity of the officials of the Santa Fe system I was given a stop-off of seven days to rest and see our friends. On Monday my brother drove me over North Topeka. I would like to give your readers a faint idea of

the terrible ravages of this wonderful flood but no pen can convey to ones mind any idea. I may try to give you a little in a future letter.

In the afternoon we visited the capitol of the state. It is a magnificent building situated on the highest ground in Topeka and cost the state many millions of dollars. The Kansans boast it to be the finest capitol in the United States except at Washington. I looked through its assembly room and took a seat in the magnificent senate chamber. Think of that, Mr. Editor, I am going up fast. In looking through the museum my attention was attracted to a cap worn by Captain John Brown. It was presented to him by Ottawa Jones August 30, 1856, at the battle of Ossawatimie, also his riding saddle, one of 500 axes shipped to Harper's Ferry by him, and one of another warlike daggers about ten inches long on a handle like a pitchfork, and some rifles used in the Brown war. I also saw about three or four feet of the beam that swung the life out of the murderers of A. Lincoln; also one of the finest collection of birds, collected by a Kansan and donated to the state—birds of every kind throughout the world.

On Tuesday morning we left for this place, had a drive of eighteen or twenty miles due west, saw some very fine farms of every description and size, arriving in time for dinner. In the afternoon my brother, T. V., drove me three miles south to Dover a little village having two good stores, three churches, school and one hall in which about five different orders meet. Then we visited Messrs. Thompson & Sons Short Horn stock farm. He has the finest stock that it has been my pleasure to see—Short Horn heifers that are eleven month old weighing 1000 and 1100 pounds; two years old weighing 1400 and 1500 pounds. One animal twenty-six months old weighed 2350 pounds. The owners are getting them ready for the fall fairs.

Wednesday morning we drove three miles north over the prairie to a little lake to fish. Well I got my line ready as soon as possible and caught the first fish, so I told my brother that was the way we Pennsylvania fellows fished, but in less time than it takes to write this we had four or five. I caught more fish in one hour than I caught in Pennsylvania for fifteen years. To-morrow at 1.15 o'clock I start for Los Angeles, Cal. Will write again. J. C. S.

Maplehill, Kansas, August 6, 1903.

The County Grangers' Picnic.

The long-anticipated Grangers' picnic is now an event of the past and a more enjoyable occasion could hardly have been arranged. The town constable failed to lodge any of the "hay seeders" in the lock-up for the reason that they were not the kind of citizens who needs his services. It was estimated that from five to seven hundred persons were on the grounds during the day. Representatives from all parts of the county shook hands and inquired how Grange work was progressing. The skeptic, if there are any, would have received an object lesson by attending a gathering of the patrons.

Miss Edith Wood made the address of welcome and plainly demonstrated to all present the sentiment of the Grange and community to the visiting friends. Hon. T. O. Milliken responded in his accustomed quiet, genial manner making all feel that it was a benefit as well as a privilege to be present. Then came "Our Own Bob Seeds" and like the hundred springs near his home in the upper end of the county, noted for their sparkling water, Bob was just bubbling over with mirth and good jokes without number, and as he stood under the wide-spreading oak his sturdy voice resounded from one hillside to the other, as did also the merry laughter of his many listeners.

The noon hour found the hillside dotted with tempting viands entirely beyond our power to describe, suffice to say that all did justice to that part of the day's pleasure. The Mapleton cornet band kept the air resplendent with the latest and best selections of music much to the enjoyment of all.

After dinner the Hon. W. T. Creasy, known all over the commonwealth as the farmer legislator, gave a most practical and edifying talk as to the aims of the Grange, and being in position to know undoubtedly gave some hard blows to those who have used real estate owners as a pack-horse for bearing the greater part of taxation. His discourse was listened to with that attention which showed a thoughtful digestion of his remarks.

Then followed the man from Maine, Prof. A. E. Morse. The prince of entertainers he proved himself. His character sketch of Mrs. Hannibal Hoskins' wedding day was personated in a style that gave pleasure to all within hearing. He afterwards rendered several selections in such a masterly manner as to leave convincing proof of his ability as an entertainer.

The day was one long to be remembered by all participating, and it is to be hoped that another season will bring our Granger friends again together to enjoy each other's company and meet friends and discuss issues of importance to all. The committee of arrangements deserve much credit for the efficient manner in which they provided for the pleasure and comfort of the visitors. The natural roughness of the locality was somewhat discouraging to those who tried to smooth it down, but with further attention the place could be made very attractive as a picnic ground. GRANGER.

POPE PIUS X. IS CROWNED

70,000 Persons Witness Ceremony in the Basilica of St. Peter's.

MANY FAINT IN TERRIFIC CRUSH

The Pontiff Almost Overcome by the Fatiguing Five-Hour Ceremony—Great Throng Acclaims the New Pope in Spite of the Notices Forbidding Appearance—Stifling Heat in Rome.

Rome. — Before princes, diplomats, Roman nobles and 70,000 plain citizens of Rome the coronation of Pope Pius X. took place in the Basilica of St. Peter's. The ceremonies covered five hours, and at the end the Pope was fatigued and almost unable to raise his hand in blessing the multitude that did him honor.

Early in the morning the Cardinals assembled in the Sistine Chapel to bow in adoration before the new Supreme Pontiff. Then they formed in procession and conducted His Holiness to the Basilica of St. Peter.

The far-famed Sistine choir led the way. It was a cortege in which the order of procedure was reversed. Immediately following the choir were the junior clergy of Rome, and after them the bishops, archbishops, Cardinals and finally the head of the church.

The Papal Guard and the Noble Guard surrounded the moving line, while the chief officers acted as a special escort for the Pope.

The procession moved up the centre aisle of the huge cathedral, and came to a halt before the chapel of the Most Holy Trinity. Here the Pope adored the Host, then moved onward with his attendants to the high altar. On the east side the procession halted again, and, escorted by the Cardinals, he entered a small space raised off from the rest of the altar.

There was a moment of complete, most impressive silence as the Pope advanced to the front of the altar and kneeling on the lowest step engaged in prayer, while every head in the vast audience was bowed.

Then he mounted to the centre of the altar and seated himself before it. The Cardinals advanced, this time in the order of precedence, and again adored him. Kneeling down they kissed the Pope's slipper, then his hand and received from His Holiness an embrace in return.

After the Cardinals had returned to their places the Pope rose and stretching forth his hand gave to the people in the cathedral his blessing. This ended the ceremony of the consecration, and His Holiness left the cathedral in the same manner as he had entered.

The ceremony of the coronation was, if possible, on an even grander scale than the consecration.

The Pope entered the church in full state, and immediately upon his arrival began the celebration of mass. While it was being said the Cardinal Deacon approached His Holiness and placed upon his shoulders the Pontifical mantle, saying the following prayer as he did so:

"Receive the Holy Mantle, the plenitude of the Pontifical offices, to the honor of Almighty God, and of the most glorious Virgin Mary, His mother and of the blessed apostles, Peter and Paul, and of the Holy Roman Church."

The choir then sang "Esse Sacerdos Magnus," while the Pope marched slowly to the balcony over the principal entrance of the cathedral. Here in full view of the great throng assembled in the street below, the Pontifical mantle was removed and the Cardinal Dean placed on the Pope's head the pontifical crown, as he did so praying aloud:

"Receive the tiara adorned with three crowns, and know that thou art the father of princes and kings, the governor of the world, on earth the vicar of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, to whom is honor and glory for ever and ever."

The Pope then ended the ceremony by making two prayers, in blessing the people below.

Fully 70,000 persons thronged St. Peter's square when the Pope made his appearance later on the balcony and blessed the people. The enthusiasm was tremendous.

Thousands of people remained outside of St. Peter's all night so that they might be in advantageous positions during the ceremony this morning.

Notices were posted on every hand instructing the crowd to keep perfect silence when the Pope made his appearance, but this command was disregarded. As soon as His Holiness appeared on the balcony shout after shout went up, nor did the people cease from shouting until His Holiness motioned for them to keep silence so that he might give them his blessing.

The heat was terrific, and hundreds of people fainted, while a number of sunstrokes were reported.

Pope Pius went through the trying ordeal admirably, but a few minutes after the conclusion of the ceremony he broke down and would have fainted had not Cardinal Rampolla come to his assistance with a bottle of smelling salts.

Dropped Revolver on the Floor.

Mrs. Van Wagoner, wife of Martin Van Wagoner, one of Sheriff Franklin Carpenter's deputies, met death in an unusual manner at her home in Gansevoort, Saratoga County, New York. While carrying a self-cocking revolver to her husband, who was about to drive away on the Sheriff's business she dropped the weapon, which was discharged, the bullet entering a vital part of her body. She was sixty-two years old.

A CASE AGAINST LITTAUER

Secretary Root Refers It to Attorney-General Knox.

A Demand May Be Made For a Return of Part or All the Money Paid on Contract.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root made public all the papers relating to the investigation into the Government contract for gloves with E. R. Lyon. This contractor obtained the gloves from Littauer Brothers, the senior member of the firm, Lucius N. Littauer, being a member of Congress. Secretary Root has referred the case to the Department of Justice in order that it may be ascertained if the law has been violated, and, if so, that appropriate measures may be taken in the premises.

General Davis recommends that the testimony of two witnesses who could not be found by Inspector Garlington is rather important, and that the investigation be continued with a view of getting their testimony. When taken he says it can be referred to the Department of Justice with the other papers in the case.

Secretary Root in an indorsement on the opinion of Judge Advocate-General, which sends the case to the Department of Justice, says:

"There appears to be no evidence that in the manufacture of gloves by the Messrs. Littauer Brothers, to be used in filling Government contracts made by Lyon and others, there was any violation of the statute except in one case, the contract of December 7, 1898.

"I think the indications of an interest by the manufacturing firm in the jobbers' contract with the Government are sufficient to require me to proceed upon the theory that there is a prima facie case of violation of the statute.

"Three duties are therefore devolved upon the War Department: First, to put the Department of Justice in possession of the facts, in order that if that department finds the law to have been violated it may take appropriate measures for its enforcement.

"Second, to direct the proper officer of the department to demand repayment of any sum of money which has been advanced on the part of the United States in consideration of such contract."

"Third, to determine whether any officer who was concerned in the making of the contract was culpable within the true intent of the law." He adds: "No influences and no motives except a desire to attain the best interests of the Government appear to have operated upon the officers of the army in the transactions."

"CALAMITY JANE" IS DEAD.

Woman Who Became Famous as an Indian Fighter.

Deadwood, S. D.—The noted female character, Mrs. Martha Burke, generally known as "Calamity Jane," on the Western frontier since 1870, died at Terry, eight miles from Deadwood.

The woman requested that she be buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, at Deadwood, beside "Wild Bill" Hickok, who was murdered here in 1876. It is said that she had a husband and a married daughter living. From the latter she is reported to have been estranged.

Born in Princetown, Mo., she emigrated, while still in her teens, to the west, where in time she became a scout. In 1870 she donned male attire, and went out as a scout with Custer in one of his raids. She was a noted shot, and her achievements included the saving of the life of an army captain who had been wounded by an Indian. She first killed the Indian. When William Hickok, known as "Wild Bill," was shot dead in a gambling house in Deadwood she headed the lynching party which caught and killed his slayer.

BURGLARS ROB A GOVERNOR.

Georgia's Executive in Pajamas Vainly Chased Marauders Two Blocks.

Atlanta, Ga.—Burglars raided the Executive Mansion at 3 o'clock a. m., and as a result Gov. Terrell lost three suits of fine clothing, \$200 in cash, a gold watch, a \$15 Panama hat, an ivory-handled umbrella, five boxes of choice cigars, and several other articles. Besides he is suffering from a cold caught in chasing the burglars through the streets in the gauziest of pajamas. It was Mrs. Terrell who aroused the Governor by saying there were burglars in the mansion. The Governor arose and found three men in the hall loaded with plunder.

He cried "Halt!" but the robbers fled with Terrell in hot pursuit for two blocks, when he was distanced. Returning he missed the articles mentioned. The money stolen practically represents the Governor's salary for July.

BIG CHICAGO THUNDERSTORM.

Three Killed and Seven Injured by Lightning or From Other Causes.

Chicago.—Coming out of the northwest, with all the appearance of a tornado, a storm, preceded by a mass of copper-colored clouds, swept across Chicago, spending its greatest force in Harlem and the southern section of the city.

On the South Side so severe was the thunder that its rumble seemed almost continuous. Lightning was responsible for many injuries and much damage. Three were killed by lightning and other results of the storm, and seven or eight were injured.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretary Root ordered additional testimony taken as to the connection of Representative Littauer with the Lyon glove contract.

Exports to Russia doubled since 1901, reaching a total of \$17,606,812 for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Report of internal commerce for first six months of 1903 is satisfactory.

A radical reform in the method of auditing Government accounts is expected to result from the postoffice investigation.

Rear-Admiral Melville, Chief Engineer of the navy, was retired.

President Roosevelt, in a cablegram, reciprocated the friendly greeting of King Carlos of Portugal.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

It was reported that resignations of school teachers in the Philippines were disarranging the educational system there.

Government officials were satisfied with the reports of conditions in Porto Rico.

Hawaii is being much benefited by the newly laid Pacific cable.

The Treasury Department bought 169,000 ounces of silver for Philippine coinage.

With \$2,000,000 in cash aboard, the United States transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco for Manila.

DOMESTIC.

The shortage of the absconding cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Newbern, N. C., is \$125,000; this is said to be the largest embezzlement in the history of the State.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, the recently appointed German Ambassador to the United States, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

The negro member of the gang that escaped from the Folsom, Cal., penitentiary was captured in Auburn, Cal., being wounded twice before he was taken.

Rufus Cantrell's confession of murder and grave robbing will be presented to a Grand Jury in Indianapolis, Ind., and the arrest of prominent physicians for complicity is predicted.

The trolley strike in Waterbury, Conn., which began months ago, and made it necessary to call out the militia, has been settled.

One of the witnesses for the defense in the Jett and White trial at Cincinnati, Ky., burned his house near Jackson, Ky., and shot at every one who tried to put out the flames.

Professor Langley's airship was tested at Wide Water, Va., and although the machine fell into the Potomac and sank the experiment was considered successful by those in charge of it.

A heavy wind and rain storm which swept over several counties of Kansas killed one man, injured several others and caused much property loss.

Four men escaped from the jail at Columbus, Ohio, in broad daylight; three were recaptured in a short time, but the fourth, who was with them at the time, got away again.

Five suspects were arrested at Fond du Lac, Wis., charged with post-office robbery at Van Dyne. Stolen property valued at \$4000 was recovered.

Jealousy caused George Stein, a well-to-do farmer, at Cridersville, Ohio, to kill his wife, and out of remorse to kill himself.

The falling of an elevator in Tuttle & Clark's harness store, at Detroit, Mich., killed one man and seriously injured two.

The manoeuvres of the North Atlantic fleet began off the Maine coast.

Judge Lochren, in the United States District Court at St. Paul, dismissed the suit brought by the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company.

A boom to elect Lieutenant-General Miles commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. was started by the Maryland delegation to the national encampment.

Two masked burglars attacked Thomas S. Lippy, the Klondike millionaire, at Seattle, Wash., took his money and nearly beat him to death.

FOREIGN.

Opposition of the permanent officials of the British Board of Trade and of the Treasury to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of preferential duties is considered to mean its failure.

Several prominent Finns were expelled from their country by the Russian Government.

Cuban owners of land within the area of the coal station at Guantanamo raised prices.

Another encounter between French and Moorish troops took place on the Moroccan border.

Two shots were fired at M. Combes, the French Premier, as he was driving through the streets of Marseilles, neither of which hit any one. The would-be assassin, an Italian fisherman, was arrested.

Advices from Constantinople are to the effect that the revolution in Macedonia is spreading, the insurgents attacking several villages and many of the inhabitants being killed. The Revolutionary Committee says the struggle will be carried on indefinitely.

Tramcars were reported to be running at Kieff. The streets were still patrolled by a strong military force.

Another gale caused waves to sweep over the Tuamotu group of islands in the Pacific, causing loss of life and property.

PRESIDENT ON LYNCHING

Letter of Praise Sent to Governor Durbin, of Indiana.

Says Mob Violence is Anarchy, the Forerunner of Tyranny—Laws Should Work Swiftly and Surely.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—In a letter, the publication of which was authorized, President Roosevelt commends Governor Winfield T. Durbin, of Indiana, for the attitude he assumed recently respecting lynching. The President also embraces the opportunity to express his own views in reference to lynching and mob violence generally, pointing out that mob violence is merely one form of Anarchy, and that Anarchy is the forerunner of tyranny. The President vigorously urges that the penalty for that crime which most frequently induces a resort to lynching shall be applied swiftly and surely, but by due process of the courts, so that it may be demonstrated "that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay."

A portion of the President's letter is as follows:

"All thoughtful men must feel the gravest alarm over the growth of lynching in this country, and especially over the peculiarly hideous forms so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims—on which occasion the mob seems to lay most weight not on the crime but on the color of the criminal.

"In a certain proportion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime horrible beyond description: a crime so horrible that so far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever. The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to a very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follow the course taken by the mob in exciting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong.

"It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal, and the best and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges and citizens should be addressed to securing such reformation in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to reap vengeance through violent methods.

"The nation, like the individual, cannot commit a crime with impunity. If we are guilty of lawlessness and brutal violence, whether our guilt consists in active participation therein or in mere connivance and encouragement, we shall assuredly suffer later on because of what we have done. The cornerstone of this Republic, as of all free governments, is respect for and obedience to the law. Where we permit the law to be defied or evaded, whether by rich man or poor man, by black man or white, we are by just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization and increasing the chances of its overthrow, and of the substitution thereof of a system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny."

TOOK \$80,000 FROM PREACHERS.

Fugitive Treasurer of Aid Society Sends Confession to Pastor.

Boston.—In a letter written from Montreal to the pastor of his church in East Boston, Willard S. Allen, Treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, confessed that he was a defaulter to the amount of more than \$80,000 of the society's funds. He will be arrested.

Mr. Allen has been Treasurer of the society for twelve years and Clerk of the East Boston District Court for twenty-nine years, and for sixteen years was a prominent member of the School Committee of Boston. He left home about a week ago without announcing his destination, and the first heard from him was the letter to the East Boston clergyman. Mr. Allen said he had lost the money in speculation. He requested the minister to inform the members of the Allen family and the officers of the society of his confession.

Mr. Allen for more than forty years has been prominent in the legal circles and political and social life of East Boston. He is sixty-two years old.

BASEBALL PARK'S ACCIDENT.

Many Killed and Injured by Balcony Collapsing in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.—As a result of the accident at the Philadelphia baseball park, when the balcony at the Fifteenth street side of the grounds fell to the street, carrying with it several hundred baseball enthusiasts, six persons are dead, ten wounded mortally and about 200 others injured.

The authorities have set to work to find who is to blame. That the people themselves caused the accident by rushing on the frail balcony to see a street disturbance is not denied.

Coroner Dugan, who has assumed charge of the investigation, visited the ball ground and made a careful examination of the collapsed balcony and the entire equipments of the ground.

Manager Shettlin, in behalf of the Philadelphia Baseball Club, issued a statement deploring the accident. The manager said that the disaster was in no way due to any neglect on the part of the officials of the club.

The dead are: Edward Williamson, sixty years old; George Cunningham, forty-six; Mathew P. Reid, thirty-nine; Joseph Edgar, forty; Alfred Rogers, sixty-nine; William Graham, twenty-four.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Pests Driven to Hulmeville.

Hulmeville may proclaim war on Bristol. The latter borough, it seems, has unwittingly committed the unpardonable sin against its neighbor. It has begun to drive out mosquitoes, and has discovered that, when driven out, they go elsewhere. Fifty gallons of crude oil, temptingly distributed over the surface of Bristol's outlying marshes by the local Board of Health, have done the business. The mosquitoes, resisting the alluring bait, took themselves to a less sophisticated community; and now all Hulmeville is battling its ears, slapping the bald spots on the top of its head and scratching its wrists to the merry hum of the winged visitor with a prejudice against Standard oil.

Deadly Crash of Trolleys.

While returning from a picnic a trolley car on the Youngstown & Sharon electric line ran into a car ahead, killing one man and injuring about twenty others. Joseph Bees, aged sixty-five, of Sharon, was the passenger crushed to death. The car, which carried about 100 passengers, was returning from a church picnic at Youngstown. It was running as a special, following the regular car at a short distance. When about four miles from Sharon the rope holding the trolley on the regular car broke, and it was while repairs were being made that the special crashed into this car, completely telescoping it.

Died to Save Child From Rabies.

The funeral of Clinton Martz took place at Plum Creek, he having died of hydrophobia. Several days previous a mad dog was about to attack his little daughter Carrie when he gave battle to the frothing brute. After a hard fight he killed the dog, but was bitten several times in the arms. Rabies developed shortly afterward and he died in great agony.

Count Consigned to Asylum.

Jean Kraty, the supposed Hungarian Count, who was arrested at Forbes and Magee streets, in Pittsburgh, while acting in an insane manner, was turned over to the Department of Charities and sent to Marshalsea. Little is known of Kraty. He is a Hungarian, said to be a member of one of that country's nobility, and speaks no English.

Drenched a Floral Cavalcade.

In a drenching rain prominent society leaders stopping at the large hotels participated in a floral parade on horseback at Mt. Pocono. Miss Ryan won first prize, a handsome riding crop. Miss Cuff and Miss Darn received honorable mention. Ropes of blossoms covered the horses' bridles and streamers of ribbons floated about the steeds.

Flyer Cuts Up Three Men.

Three unknown men, apparently Italians, were instantly killed at Belt Junction, two miles north of Reading. They were walking on the tracks and stepped out of the way of a north-bound express in front of a south-bound flyer. So badly were their bodies mangled that identification will be difficult.

Only Five Born to 1000 in a Year.

At the sixth annual reunion of the descendants of Jacob Yost, at Sieber's Park, Frank Schwenk, of Norristown, was chosen President. Of the nearly 1000 living descendants of Jacob Yost, who came to this country in 1696, there were but five births, no death and one marriage during the past year.

Shocked All Hospital's Patients.

During a severe electrical storm in the vicinity of Easton lightning struck and damaged one of the chimneys of the Easton Hospital. The shock was felt throughout the institution, and many of the patients, especially the women, became greatly excited.

Lunatic's Free Return to Poland.

Micklerin Ticonski, demented, was found wandering on the streets of Chester, and was placed in custody at the City Hall. He had landed from Poland, at New York City, on the Red Star steamer Kroonland, and will be sent back to his native country.

Train Kills Legislator's Son.

The family of James G. Fox, member of the Legislature from the Western district, is in mourning. Webster, the fourteen-year-old son, was killed by a train on the new freight line at Gallagherville, where he was carrying water for workmen.

In Brigades After Pests.

Great flocks of English sparrows have become so destructive to young plants and blossoms in the suburbs of Springfield that shotgun brigades have been organized to put the pests to death.

All Through the State.

York's Merchants' Association is winning its fight for a Federal Building for that city.

Norristown Council has ordered the local soldiers' monument cleaned, at a cost of \$125.

The chestnut crop of Berks County will be enormous, and will exceed any for the last decade.

Harry Snyder was fatally squeezed between wagons at the Sterling colliery, near Shamokin.

For robbing men of their food in the mines Michael Petrous was sent to prison from Shamokin.

A fine new organ is going to increase the attendance at Cressona's Methodist Church.

Mrs. Elma Preston was re-elected President of the Kennett W. C. T. U. at its annual meeting.

The oldest landmark in Maxatawny township, Berks County, is a springhouse built by the late Joshua Grim in 1779.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE
REV. DONALD D. MacLAURIN.

Subject: The Greatest Thing in the World
—The Distinguished Divine Delivers a
Sermon Which is as Scholarly and
Readable as Any of Recent Years.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Donald D. MacLaurin, of Rochester, preached Sunday morning in St. John's M. E. Church to a large audience. His sermon was the first in a series on "The Greatest Thing in the World." Dr. MacLaurin said:

I have most earnestly sought to bring you on successive Sundays the best ministry I have yet been able to give you, that your lives may be broadened and deepened and lifted up into higher realms of spiritual achievement; and I could find no theme of greater value, as I saw it, than that which is suggested by the chapter which I read to you, the thirteenth chapter of Paul's first epistle to the church at Corinth. And so for eight weeks, we shall have our texts from this chapter; and this morning you will find our text in the first verse of the first chapter of First Corinthians: "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal."

Nor must we not think that we shall become tired of this wonderful theme. Did you ever know any one to become weary of a diamond? Among the gems of the Lord God is found this chapter, and though I do not profess to be a skillful lapidary to bring out its flashing facets, I think, with the aid of the divine spirit, we shall find in each service something fresh and helpful and new.

This chapter has been in all ages of the church especially admired; would that it had received in all the ages of Christian history that more practical and valuable appreciation which would have been experienced by a practice of its principles and an acceptance of its precepts. Tertullian said: "It is uttered with all the force of the spirit," and the great thinker is right. As I have pondered it for several years with ever growing interest, I have come to feel that, indeed, mortal faculty could never have written it. It never could have sprung from the brain or heart of even so great a man as Paul, unless heaven had given him the inspiration. It is, dear friends, an utterance of heaven, through Paul, a servant of God, to the sons of men.

It is a glorious hymn or psalm in honor of Christian love, sung, as we have intimated, by the Apostle Paul when soaring up on the wings of inspiration into the very heights of Christian eloquence. Like the Forty-fifth Psalm, it may be fittingly called the "Psalm of Love," and not infrequently your speaker will so designate it in these Sunday morning services. It has the form of poetry; it has the inspiration of poetry; it has the coloring of the finest poetry. And if you could read it in the Greek you would catch the fullness of its imagery, as it is impossible for you to do in the best English version. It seems a profanation to attempt its exposition. It seems like analyzing a rose or dissecting a nightingale to take these principles apart one from another for the necessary analysis in the progress of our work. But it is so full of the very heart of the gospel message that we would be cowardly were we not to attempt the exposition.

The position of the psalm in the book in which it is found heightens its effect. You find it in the midst of lengthy argument. It reminds us very much of an oasis of towering palm trees and springing flowers and running brooks in the midst of a desert of sand. On either side is argument, is tumult; and right in the midst of all bursts forth his sublime song. It is very much like the song of the sweet-voiced school children in the midst of their hard work and the babel of their games. Or, better, like the very sound of the song of heaven's choir in the pit of Wall Street on a panicky day. We can easily imagine the deepening hush that must have fallen on the Corinthian church as they read this chapter, and we can imagine, too, the consternation produced in the minds of those Christians as they discovered one after another their favorite gifts or favorite possessions swept away by the great teacher. For Paul here shows that love is the one essential of Christian life. Love did you say? Love! that soft sentiment that hard-headed men say belongs to women and children. Do you mean to say that this is the spirit of his language? That is precisely what the apostle formulated. He affirms most explicitly the absolute worthlessness of life without love. Love at the beginning of it; love at the end of it; love filling the whole space between. Love at the end is not the same as love at the beginning. It is richer, grander, nobler, diviner. But without the first love the other could never be. The blossom and the fruitage bespeak the rootage, and the seed and the flower and the tree. And unless you have the first love—love for God—in your heart, the love that shall engage our attention on Sunday mornings will be a stranger to your experience. "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal." It would seem as if all the Corinthian church were eloquent speakers, or at least were eloquent hearers; and let me say that eloquent hearers are as essential as eloquent speech. The Corinthian Christians were distinguished for their gifts in this direction; and so the apostle, knowing it, knowing them right well, for he was their father in the gospel, he supposes them capable of speaking in every tongue that rose from the lips of men or angels. That were they to have all and were destitute of love they were nothing but sounding brass or clanging cymbals. How hard this must have been on those people who cherished eloquence as more easy to imagine than to describe, for they placed great store by their gift of tongues and their eloquence of speech. And do you know we are often placing the emphasis at their wrong place. We are often guilty of that characteristic folly. These Corinthians were often putting the emphasis where the emphasis should not be. What Paul affirms and what the Gospel affirms over and over again is that it is not speech, that it is not doing but being, that God regards. Being is finer than doing; finer than saying; finer than any expression which it is possible for it to make of itself. So it is not speech but reality that God looks for and the church waits for, and the world is hungry for in you and in me.

Now, let us consider, if you please, in the first place, wherein love is superior to the most eloquent speech. "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal." What is Christian love? It is more easily described than defined. That is precisely what the apostle has done in this great psalm of love. He nowhere defines it. He simply describes it, giving some fifteen characteristics of it. Indeed, I do not know where love is defined in the entire Bible, nor do I know a definition for it. You have heard the story of the teacher of psychology, who upon receiving a new class at the begin-

ning of the term, instead of giving them a lecture, he asked one of the members of the class to define the human soul; and the young man rose and said: "The human soul is that faculty that thinks and feels and determines," another member of the class added that the soul is immaterial. And then he said, will you tell me what the soul is not; and the young man had the sense to say, "I do not know;" and the great professor, whose familiarity with the subject is felt throughout the continent, replied, "Nor more do I." And I fancy that the first theologian in the world, were he asked to define love, and if he was honest and candid as the teacher of psychology he would say, "No more do I." That which comes nearest to being a definition of love is the summary of the divine law of the Old Testament and the New. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy mind and with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself. But this is not a definition of love; nor would it apply, especially the former part of it to the love under consideration now. It is not the reverent love of the heart to God, but it is that mysterious bond that unites men, the one to the other. A love that exists between people of a common spiritual experience. It is as Dr. Dodds well says: "The ligament by which the body of Jesus Christ is bound together. It is the cement by which the stones in the temple are united into one. That is as near a definition as you will be able to get from any known writing. It has Christianity in it. And so we sing, and we sing it heartily:

"Blessed be the tie that binds our hearts
In Christian love,
The fellowship of kindred minds is like
That above."

But though we may not be able to define this Christian love, we know it when we see it, when we hear it, and we know how it appears in the earth. We know that love seeks with total self-forgetfulness the happiness of the object loved, and so long as we know what it does and how it behaves itself in the social fabric, we ought to be quite content. And I want you to notice at this point wherein love is superior to the most eloquent speech. Eloquent speech may mean self advertisement. Love always means self effacement. "The gift in question," says the brilliant Drummond, in his book entitled "The Greatest Thing in the World," and which I commend to you to read, "was once splendid and dazzling. It was a brilliant faculty drawing all eyes to the speaker and all ears to his voice." It is the gift of eloquence by which a man sways the mind and thrills the hearts of his hearers. Now you can see how a man without love, possessing such a power, gives to himself advertisement, and the fact is that some of the most brilliant orators of fame, and among them occupants of pulpits, are so fond of themselves and glory so much in their eloquence, that they forget the other elements that go to make up a manly Christian character. And I want to say to you that the man possessing that eloquence is in constant danger. The attraction which he has for the people always tends to centre his mind upon himself; and by and by he gets to be greater if he is not aware, than the Master Himself whom he professes to serve and represent.

Love, on the other hand, is self-effacement. Love goes forth in beneficent ministry, alleviating the wounds of broken lives all around. In perfect harmony with this thought is the teaching of the Master Himself. You remember that marvelous sermon in the mountain, in which He says: "Even so, let your light shine before men that they shall see your good works and may glorify your Father in heaven." The word "so," is to be emphasized as indicating the manner of the shining. Light may be held so close to the eyes as to dazzle the eyes; light may be held so close before the eyes of the world as to dazzle the eyes of the world. You are not to see the shining one, but you are to see the fruits, the results of the shining. This is the way with the old sun itself. You look out upon the lawns in the parks and the country side, and I have never seen the parks more beautiful than when I visited them soon after my arrival in this city a few days ago. You look out upon the grass and the growing grains and the vegetation and the flowers and you feast your eyes on the beauty and the wealth of the earth's surface; and you begin to say, whence came all this; who is the worker; who produced all this; and you undertake to look up at the sun shining yonder in the zenith of the heavens. And the old sun, for your termidity, will dart his red hot fire into your eyes and will leave a mark upon you that you will not forget for many a day. Do not look at me; look at the grass; look at the growing grain; look at the trees—look at the work, not at the worker. So with God Himself. No man has seen God at any time; we see Him only in Jesus Christ. No man has seen God the eternal, at any time; but we count the stars that bejewel the dome above us, when the great daylight is gone, and the more we study them the more are we thrown back on the teaching of our childhood, when we learned to sing: "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are, up above the world so high like a diamond in the sky." You see the stars and the glory of them transports your wondering soul, but you do not see Him who made and keeps the stars. If God is invisible in Himself, He is not invisible in His ministry. You and I, beloved, who have been born anew, are sons and daughters of God, and we please Him most when like Him, we efface ourselves and are seen only in the beneficent ministry of our lives, in our homes, in our communities, in our churches, in our city, in the world. Then under this first point, we say again that love is of greater value to the church and to the world than the most eloquent speech. Now I may not say that eloquence is not valuable. No one of us would refuse it if it proffered to us. I may not say—neither would Paul say—that eloquence, even the gift of tongues, was anything to be despised. In the apostolic age it served to attract the attention of men to the divine manifestations among the sons of men; and it was greatly coveted because of this force resident in it. But I want you to notice that only a few people can be eloquent and the great majority of us in regard to speech will have to exhibit reality rather than eloquence in speech, and serve our generation in the most practical manner available to us. Now I might establish this point by argument and by declamation, but I prefer to give you a few illustrations, to fasten what I mean in your mind.

A woman over here in New York City, some years ago, came to the City Mission Society and sought the secretary. "I would like to do something for God. I am not eloquent in speech, but I think I could distribute tracts among the poor and needy. Give me a suitable supply and I will render this service to my Lord." She was supplied abundantly. On going down the street she saw a policeman taking a poor woman to the station; she went to the station house and there learned the facts in the woman's case and when the woman was to be discharged. When she came out she was met by this good woman, who threw her arms around her neck and kissed her; and the woman said: "My God! Why did you do that?"

No one has kissed me since my mother died; why did you do that?" And the humble Christian woman said: "I do not know, unless it was Jesus sent me to do it." Without going into further detail, let me say that that life was redeemed by the kiss of that Christian woman, whose heart was full of love for her kind. This is the kind I mean. No eloquent preaching from the most brilliant preacher that you have ever had in the city could have reached that life as did that kiss. That reminded her of her departed mother. A poor young girl was dying in the city of Paris and on seeing a Christian woman who was a stranger to her, said to her: "You know I hate you Christians. You have nothing to give but good advice. You build fine institutions for us when we have fallen, but you do nothing for us to keep us from being thrown into the path of temptation." And no one but that good woman, acting with Miss Hunt in her beneficent work in the gay city of Paris, understood the dying energy with which she uttered those words. By and by this woman won her into the kingdom of God, and just before she died said to the Christian woman, who represented for the first time Christianity unto her: "Let me die on something that is yours. Won't you let me put my head on your pillow? I would like to die with my head on such a pillow as your pure head has rested on." It was granted. That is what I mean. That is the ministry that is open to love. Over yonder in the city of Detroit, a reporter called a little bootblack in the street to polish his boots. The little fellow came, but as he got out his brush and was about to begin a big, brusque fellow came along and said: "You go away, Jimmy; you go away. I will do this." And the reporter became indignant and said: "What do you mean by this?" "O, that is all right, boss. Do you know that Jimmy has been sick in the hospital for more than a month and he is not very strong and we boys when we are not doing anything turn in and help him. Is that right, Jimmy?" "Yes, that's right." And so he said: "All right, go ahead;" and as the boy was plying his brush and his cloth, and while he was so doing the reporter plied him with questions: "What per cent. of what you earn do you give to Jimmy?" "Eh?" "What per cent. of what you earn do you give to Jimmy?" "I don't know what you mean." "How much of the money that you receive do you keep and how much do you give to Jimmy?" "Do you think I am a sneak? I give all of it to him, and so do all the boys; we don't keep any of it." So when he finished the reporter said: "You are a pretty good fellow; here is a quarter, and you keep ten cents and give fifteen cents to Jimmy." "No, you don't," and he gave the quarter to Jimmy. That was diviner, that was nobler far than the grandest eloquence that Brooklyn ever heard.

Now notice in the second place, and I will make this point brief, the comparison by which Paul sets forth the superiority of love to eloquence. He says, if I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become as sounding brass or a clanging cymbal. The gift without the grace is likened to the sounding of brass, to the clashing of cymbals of bronze. A great many preachers boast themselves of their soundness, sound in their theology—and I am not saying anything against soundness in theology. And one is sometimes tempted to say, Sound, yes, that is what it is, but it is without a ministry and without meaning for a hungry world. A clanging cymbal—noise, confusion, but no ministry, never helpful for a weary, hungry world. Let us be something more than jangling voices, clanging noises. Let us have reality, genuineness of heart, genuineness of love, genuineness of religion; that is what tells. That is what the world wants. That is what it is looking for. That is what God is begging for. I read a story some months ago in one of your newspapers: Two men who had met to talk on the corner of a street. While they were talking a hand organ began to grind out its dismal music. One of the men said, let us go on and get away from that wretched stuff. And the other said, now, I will not let you talk like that about that music. Why, do you know that that was "See the Conquering Hero Comes," composed by the great Handel. And his friend said: "I want you to come with me to a Handel festival. So a month later, he invited his friend to the concert, and so when the lively choruses were sung and the great symphony went on, this friend of his became enraptured. And he said: "Isn't that glorious, isn't that beautiful?" "Yes," said his friend, "do you know what it is? It is 'See the Conquering Hero Comes.' It is what you heard on the organ." Let love conquer your hearts and the world will make way for your coming, and we shall startle the world by the originality of our unselfishness. "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become as sounding brass or a clanging cymbal." Let us have love.

Resisting Power.

When a physician is called to a case of severe sickness, the first thing that he estimates is the resisting power of the patient. The chances for his recovery are in proportion to his vitality. If there be little of that at the outset there is small hope of overcoming the disease. The resisting power of persons in full health is such an epidemic they throw off the disease germs that prostrate others. One cannot always tell from appearances just how much ability one has to withstand the inroads of a malady. Some who apparently are robust almost immediately succumb, while others who look frail recover from violent attacks. Of course disipation, unhygienic living, unhealthy surroundings, sap one's resisting power, so that when a virulent ailment makes an attack one has strength insufficient to fight it off.

You see that it is not so much the malignancy of the disease as it is the vitality of the man that determines the result. Just so it is also in the moral world, says Wellspring. There are some persons living lives so upright, so spiritually healthy, that they are practically immune from temptation. And when they are overcome, they soon recover themselves, for their power of resistance is great. On the other hand, there are those who after sweeping away by the power of evil. How can that be accounted for? Obviously in the same way that the ability to resist physical disease is to be explained. There has been an unwholesome moral living; the mind has been permitted to become familiar with evil thoughts; the soul has breathed in miasma and corruption, until one has no ability to put away temptation.

All this suggests the need of resisting power both against disease and against sin. A pure, clean, wholesome life, physical and moral, will make one secure against any harm that either can do.

It is not talent or genius that enables one to succeed so much as perseverance. We win not by the sudden spurt, but by keeping persistently at it. One may tire himself more by running a mile than by walking five. If we must run, let us run with patience the race that is set before us.—United Presbyterian.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS
FOR AUGUST 16.

Subject: Saul Tries to Kill David, 1 Sam. xviii., 5-16—Golden Text, Ps. xl., 1—Memory Verses, 12-14—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. David's promotion (v. 5). 5. "David went out." After his victory over Goliath David was appointed to some post of command and went out on military expeditions. "Wisely." This word combines the ideas of prudence and consequent success. "Set him over," etc. This is probably the same appointment as that referred to in v. 13. David was not made the leading officer over all the host, for Abner held that position (chap. 17:35), but Saul gave him some principal command in the army and made him captain of a regiment. "Was accepted." The elevation of the shepherd boy was in the hearts of the common people, and no doubt the sentiment of the nation at this time had had some influence on Saul in his promotion of David. "Saul's servants." Even the courtiers, who were the most likely to be displeased with this new favorite, were glad to receive the youthful conqueror and recognize his authority.

II. David's victory celebrated (vs. 6-9). 6. "Was returned." There has evidently been a digression in the narrative (vs. 1-5) "to relate the circumstances of David's permanent reception into Saul's service, the commencement of the friendship between him and Jonathan, and his ultimate promotion and success." The narrative now goes back to the welcome which David received when the army returned in triumph from the successful completion of the Philistine war. This verse should be read in connection with chap. 17:54; though some time may have elapsed, during which the army was occupied in following up its first success. "Women came out." It was the principal business of certain women to celebrate victories, sing at funerals, etc. "Of all the cities." They came together from all the neighboring cities. "Singing and dancing." This is a characteristic trait of Oriental manners. On the return of friends long absent, and particularly on the return of a victorious army, bands of women and children issue from the towns and villages to form a triumphal procession, to celebrate the victory with dancing, music and songs, in honor of the generals who have earned the highest distinction by feats of gallantry. The Hebrew women, therefore, were merely paying the customary congratulations to David as the deliverer of their country. "Tabrets—timbrels." That is, the hand-drum, an instrument still used by the Arabs, and described as a hoop over which a piece of parchment is drawn. Sometimes pieces of brass are fixed in it to make a jingling. It is beaten with the fingers. The instrument must have been similar to the modern tambourine.

7. "Sang one to another." They sang alternately. Some of the women began the song with, "Saul hath slain his thousands," and another company answered, "And David his ten thousands." This was a neat poetic parallelism. The enthusiastic throng intimated that David's triumph was of more importance than all of Saul's victories. In this they committed a grave indiscretion; they praised a subject at the expense of their sovereign. 8, 9. "Very wroth." Saul centered his thoughts on himself. This was the principal cause of his trouble. He was always ready to seek the ruin of any man by whom he imagined he might be injured. "But the kingdom." The prophet had distinctly told him in the day of his sin that the Lord had rent the kingdom from him, and had given it to a neighbor that was better than he (chap. 15:28). In David Saul could see the marks of such a man. "Eyed David." Watched all his movements with suspicion and jealousy, which soon ripened into deadly hatred.

III. Saul's attempt on David's life (vs. 10-11). Saul commences the record of those persecutions by which, during the rest of Saul's lifetime, the conqueror of Goliath was continually harassed. It forms a suggestive period of Israelitish history, and presents in striking contrast the development of Saul's great wickedness on the one hand, and of David's many excellences on the other. These persecutions, however, were a most useful discipline for the psalmist king.

10. "Evil spirit." A demon like those mentioned so frequently in the New Testament. "From God." Sent by permission of God, as Satan in Job 2:7. "Came upon Saul." He relapsed into a state of demonic possession. See chap. 16:14. "Prophecies." Rather, "raved." Saul's condition is neither that of simple madness or of true prophecy. He is under the control of a power higher than himself, but it is an evil power. Saul was at first inspired by the Holy Spirit of God, but now that spirit has left him and a foul demon occupies his place, and accordingly, instead of hallowed ecstasy, his religious exercises resemble the frantic ravings of a madman. He utters impassioned cries, and perhaps falls prostrate on the floor and breathes forth his inner ravings like one holding communion with an unseen world. "As at other times." See chap. 16:23. Also see R. V. There is a wonderful power in music to soothe a troubled soul. "A javelin." The javelin or spear was the emblem of regal authority. In ancient times kings used a spear instead of a diadem. They always had it at hand, and in ancient monuments they are always represented with it.

11. "Cast the javelin." Saul, now thoroughly infuriated, determined to make an end of the shepherd boy. After this personal attack Saul never lost the idea that David was the God-ordained king. This purpose he resolved to defeat, and accordingly, made several attempts on David's life.

IV. David's further advancement (vs. 12-16). 12, 13. "Was afraid of David." Saul became sensible that he was fighting against God; this caused terror and continued to disturb him more and more. "Because the Lord," etc. When God is with us we are certain to succeed, but when the Lord forsakes a person he is equally certain to be defeated. The Christian is mighty only "through God" (2 Cor. 2:10). "Captain." It is not certain that this was the same appointment referred to in v. 5, but it is quite likely that it was. 14-16. "Behaved," etc. David acted discreetly; he trusted to the divine guidance; God was with him. Because of this "Saul stood in awe of him" (v. 15, R. V.). This is a stronger expression than the one used in v. 12, and denotes primarily the avoidance of the person feared. "All-loved David." Saul made David captain over a thousand partly to get rid of him from his presence, and partly perhaps in the hope that he would lose his life in battle (vs. 17, 25); but the result was that he became firmly established in the affection of the people.

The fact that a fool and his money are soon parted keeps lots of other people in affluence.



Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2 1/4c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra.	19
Firsts	18 1/2
Seconds	17
State dairy tubs, firsts	17 1/2
Imitation creamery	15
Factory, thirds to firsts	13

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	10
Small	10 1/2
Part skims, good to prime	5 1/2
Part skims, common	2 1/2
Full skims	1

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	20
State and Penn.	20
Western—Choice	18

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 7 1/2
Medium, choice, 1902	2 25
Pea, choice, 1902	2 25
Red kidney, choice, 1902	3 30 1/2
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 65
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 75
Lima, Cal., 1902	2 45

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Jersey, per basket	50
Fancy red, per bbl.	2 50
Delaware, per crate	30
Md., per crate	30
Pears, La Conte, per bbl.	1 50
Bartlett, per basket	1 50
Bell, per bbl.	2 25
Kiefer, per bbl.	2 00
Blackberries, per qt.	7
Huckleberries, per qt.	6
Joeberries, per qt.	6
Peaches, per basket	75
Plums, per qt.	4
Muskmelons, per crate	50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.	—
Springs chickens, per lb.	13 1/2
Roosters, per lb.	—
Turkeys, per lb.	—
Ducks, per pair	40
Geese, per pair	90
Pigeons, per pair	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.	13
Fowls, Western, per lb.	13
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	17
Ducks, spring, per lb.	16
Geese, spring, per lb.	—
Squabs, per dozen	1 50

HOPS.

State, 1902, choice, per lb.	20
1901, choice, per lb.	—
Common to good	11
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	20
1901, choice	—
Common to good	11

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb.	1 10
No. 1, per 100 lb.	97 1/2
No. 2, per 100 lb.	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	65
Straw, long rye	80

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, prime, per lb.	30
Maple sugar, per lb.	9
Maple syrup, per gallon	60
Honey, clover, per lb.	11
Extracted, per lb.	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl.	1 75
Jersey, per bbl.	1 75
Sweets, per bbl.	1 75
Turnips, per bbl.	1 25
Tomatoes, per crate	50
Egg plant, per crate	75
Squash, per bbl.	50
Peas, per bag	1 00
Onions, Jersey, per basket	90
Southern, per basket	75
Peppers, per box	75
Lettuce, per dozen	20
String beans, per basket	1 00
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	4 00
Spinach, per bbl.	2 50
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	75
Cucumbers, per bushel	75
Cucumber pickles, per 1000	3 00
Lima beans, per bag	2 25
Cauliflower, per bbl.	1 00
Corn, per 100	75
Celery, per doz.	10

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 90
Spring patents	4 60
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—
No. 2 red	—
Corn, No. 2 white	—
Oats, No. 2	—
No. 2 white	—
Rye, Western	—
State	—
Lard, city	6 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6 1/2
Calves, city dressed	10
Country dressed	6
Sheep, per 100 lb.	2 50
Lambs, per 100 lb.	4 12 1/2
Hogs, live, per 100	5 10
Country dressed, per lb.	8 1/2

DIAMOND IMPORTS FALL OFF.

Less by Half a Million That Same Month Last Year.

New York City.—Importations of diamonds and other precious stones by way of the port of New York last month were less than in July, 1902, by nearly \$500,000, according to a statement given out by Appraiser Whitehead.

In July, 1902, the value of precious stones imported was \$2,654,876.15. Last month it was \$2,164,755.60. This is the first time this year the importations of precious stones have not been greater than in the corresponding month of last year, which was a record year.

BEEF BOUND TO GO UP.

Manager of a Kansas City Cooler Tells the Reason.

Kansas City, Mo.—There is said to be no doubt that beef and pork prices will soon begin to soar. One cooler manager said that beef was bound to advance; in fact, that it had gone up within the past ten days. He said:

"Good prime, corn fed beef is worth \$5.20 and \$5.30 on the hoof now. This is an advance of \$1 a head over what was asked the packers two weeks ago. The scarcity of good cattle and feed prices have been largely responsible for this advance."

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

We are still having plenty of rain. Our people are busy making ready for camp. A number from here are tenting. Hope much good may be accomplished while the services are in progress. Among the number of persons from here who attended the golden anniversary of Asa Stevens and wife, at Orbisonia, were as follows: Mrs. Catharine Covert, Taring Stevens, wife and daughter Miss Edwina, Mrs. Wilson Hampson, Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. Rachel Heck and Mrs. Sigel Ashman. They report a very pleasant time.

Mrs. Harry Cornelius, who has been seriously ill at her home in this place for the past two weeks, is slightly better at this writing.

Karl Keffer, wife and son, of Charleroi, Pa., arrived here on the 1st inst. and are now stationed at their pleasant summer home near this place.

John Heck, wife and daughter Miss Maude, of Manor, Pa., Ross Heck and wife, of Pitsaun, and Mrs. Frank Edwards, of Allegheny City, who were called home on account of the death of Miss Lillian Heck, have been paying a short visit to relatives in this place.

Miss Annie Eminhizer, who has been spending the past week at State College, Pa., returned to her home in this place last Monday evening.

Quite a number from this place attended the picnic at shade Gap on August 1st.

Among the many visitors to our town since our last writing are Mrs. Wm. Faulkender and two children, of Huntingdon, Miss Esther Brown, of Mapleton, Miss Mildred Bouse and Mr. West, of Tyrone, Charles Starr, of Duquesne, Mrs. Margaret Bodwin, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harry Covert and two children, of Allegheny, Mrs. Emery Stevens and daughters Edith and Jeannette, of Williamsport, Misses Maud and Jennie Wilson, of Pitsaun, Dr. H. C. Lane, of Pittsburgh, Eminger Wilson and family, of Altoona, Mrs. Alda Postlethwait, of Mt. Union, Miss Margaret Andrews, of Pitsaun, Mrs. Nettie Hess, of Lancaster, Mrs. Hannah Walker, of Philadelphia, and Prof T. B. Cutshall, of Huntingdon. We have great reason to think that even though Three Springs may not rank with other places in advancement, it is the busiest town of its size in the county. The many visitors who come and go during the summer months give evidence that we are right, and that they never shall forget their friends of former days.

Last Monday evening the people of Three Springs were shocked by receiving a telegram announcing the sad news that Miss Flora Lillian Heck, formerly of this place but now of Manor, Pa., had on Sunday evening passed away. She had been sorely afflicted with typhoid fever for ten weeks but bore her affliction calmly. At times, to the astonishment of those in attendance, she would break forth in song, singing some of her favorite hymns and always manifesting cheerfulness. It has been remarked by a friend that Lillian will be remembered by a host of friends by her beautiful singing especially as a soloist. Many can, with the writer, recall the time when she melted the eyes of many to tears when she sang the beautiful solo, "Papa's a drunkard and mother dead." She was a member of the M. E. church at Three Springs, having spent all her life till quite recently with her grandparents here, her mother dying when quite young. Lillian was at the time of her death aged 14 years, 1 month and 3 days. She is survived by her father, John Heck, and one sister, Miss Maude, of Manor, Pa. Services were conducted in the M. E. church by Rev. G. A. Singer, after which twelve of her young mates and friends with sad hearts bore her to her last resting place. Two beautiful floral pieces, one by the pallbearers and one by her former Sunday school teacher, Mrs. Alice Bence, and class, were given as slight tokens of respect which all had for Lillian. She will be greatly missed as she always was of a cheerful and jovial disposition. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved ones, especially Miss Maude as she will greatly miss her but we would point her to the giver of every good and bountiful gift, knowing that He doeth all things well. A FRIEND.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Alice Deihl, of Petersburg, visited Miss Elsie Goodman recently.

Mrs. David Sloan has rheumatism. So has an unusual number of folks hereabouts.

Mrs. J. G. Gilliland and son spent three or four days with Pa and Ma Corbin last week.

We are beginning to pick up a little hope that friend Wm. Hazlett, who was so badly injured by the kick of a horse some days ago, will recover.

John Etnier and Charley Goodman each bought a lot in Juniata last week. They say the sales were big the day they were there.

By the time those Juniata, Blair Furnace and Burkett lots go through the hands of two or three sets of speculators the laborer who wants one to build a home on will be left as usual.

Paul Speck, Harry's son, fell down stairs several days ago and cut his wrist third way around on a lamp chimney he was carrying. Dr. Simpson had to bring the edges of the ugly, gaping wound together with several stitches. The child showed rare pluck during the operation. Newton Carothers is off on a visit to

Lewistown, Yeagertown and Burnham. Jay Simpson takes his place in the store. Wm. Bousom can turn his hand to almost anything. Nearly forty years ago he was helping to beat back the Johnnies at the Bloody Angle and Culp's Hill. Many years following the war he farmed the Hale Foust place, was supervisor recently and is now delivering goods for Wm. Stonebraker. By the way, Why don't someone send his name to President Roosevelt in connection with the race suicide "biz?" He is the father of seventeen children and the grandfather of two sets of twins, children of his son Carl. One set is a late edition.

Most of Miss Elsie Taylor's wardrobe was burned in the Westbrook fire. Luckily John won't look to that. 'Taint the clothes he prizes her for.

Harry Corbin has again gone to prospecting in Alaska.

A lot of contemptible, low-lived chicken thieves have the feathers of about half the chickens in the neighborhood piled up at the mouth of Flush run in calling distance of three churches and three Sunday schools. They have been meeting there frequently to cook and eat their stealings. Instead of attending these means of grace and trying to escape damnation, some of them manage to get a lot of whisky nearly every week and lie around in the brush drunk when they are not gorging themselves with other people's property. Corbin's spring and the Methodist and Baptist church steps have been preempted by them as lounging places. If any decent citizen tries to advise or remonstrate with them even in the kindest way he receives nothing but insults for his effort. If anyone denounces their practices or finds fault with them he is liable to be insulted on the streets. Not only two or three of our boys and young men are guilty of these disgraceful practices but quite a number of them. So many that it takes five and six stolen chickens to go around sometimes. This state of affairs has come to pass because these parties have been allowed to colloquy together at all hours of the day and night without parental supervision. They have gradually established a standard of morals among themselves that would lose them their heads among the heathen Chinese and should lose them the tolerance and respect of all good citizens anywhere and everywhere.

Dysentery Cured Without the Aid of a Doctor.

"I am just up from a hard spell of the flux" (dysentery), says Mr. T. A. Pinner, a well known merchant of Drummond, Tenn. "I used one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was cured without having a doctor. I consider it the best cholera medicine in the world." There is no need of employing a doctor when this remedy is used, for no doctor can prescribe a better medicine for bowel complaint in any form either for children or adults. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

TODD.

Samuel Smith and wife, of Washington, D. C., were guests at the home of J. A. Cook Tuesday of last week.

L. B. Baker and H. T. Taylor, of Mattawana, called on friends at this place one day last week.

Josiah Horton and Charles Taylor made a business trip to Puttstown, Wednesday.

Miss Myrtle McClain visited friends at Saxton.

Samuel and Albert Taylor, of Pittsburg, visited their parents at this place.

Miss Emma Leidig, of Hustontown, is visiting at the home of James Curfman.

Miss Florence Leeder, of Broad Top City, is spending some time with friends at this place.

Bert Austin Ramsey, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Ramsey, died August 5, 1903, aged 1 year, 11 months and 28 days. Interment was made in the Trough Creek cemetery August 7th, services being conducted by Rev. Strain. The parents have the sympathy of this community.

The Trough Creek Epworth League held a festival in the M. E. church yard on Saturday evening. It was well attended and was a success financially.

Suicide Prevented.

The startling announcement that a preventive of suicide had been discovered will interest many. A run down system, or despondency invariably precede suicide and something has been found that will prevent that condition which makes suicide likely. At the first thought of self destruction take Electric Bitters. It being a great tonic and nerve will strengthen the nerves and build up the system. It's only a great Stomach, Liver and Kidney regulator. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

SHAWER'S CREEK.

Samuel Walls is cutting oats at present. His oats are good.

Mae Smith and two of her children are visiting C. M. Mirleys at present.

John Westbrook and family, of Huntingdon, are visiting in this section at present.

Robert Shingler, while gathering huckleberries last Thursday, killed a blacksnake that measured nine feet six inches in length.

Mrs. Jim Wilson, while gathering berries last week, was run down by a cow and her right leg was broken but she is getting along nicely.

Henry Davis, a business kind of a farmer, sold a horse on Friday night at ten minutes of twelve. If all the farmers have as much get-up in them as Mr. Davis they would all get rich quick.

End of Bitter Fight.

"Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right lung," writes J. F. Hughes, of DuPont, Ga., "and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit I received was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health." It conquers all Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore: August 7 and 21, September 4 and 18, and October 2 and 16. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M., York 10.45 A. M., Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Millersburg 12.20 P. M., Sunbury 12.58 P. M., Williamsport 2.20 P. M., Lock Haven 3.08 P. M., Renovo 3.55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5.05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9.45 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10.00 from Washington and Baltimore; \$9.35 from York; \$10.00 from Littlestown; \$10.00 from Oxford, Pa.; \$9.35 from Columbia; \$8.50 from Harrisburg; \$10.00 from Winchester, Va.; \$7.80 from Altoona; \$7.30 from Tyrone; \$6.45 from Bellefonte; \$5.10 from Ridgway; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; \$5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-8-76

Not Over-Wise.

There is an old allegorical picture of a girl scared at a grass-hopper, but in the act of heedlessly treading on a snake. This is paralleled by the man who spends a large sum of money building a cyclone cellar, but neglects to provide his family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints, whose victims outnumber those of a cyclone a hundred to one. This remedy is everywhere recognized as the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for these diseases. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Sale Register.

Thursday, August 27, 1903, Jesse S. Pheasant and James F. Swope, agents for heirs of David P. Pheasant, late of Union township, deceased, will offer at public sale 2 horses, 5 cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, wagons, farm machinery, household and kitchen furniture; also the Homestead Farm, containing about 130 acres. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

Williams' Grove Picnic.

The 30th Annual Great Grangers' Picnic Exhibition will be held at Williams' Grove the week beginning August 24th. The Exhibition of Farm Machinery will surpass that of any former years, and undoubtedly will be the greatest ever held in the Eastern States. The beauty of the exhibition will be that so much of it will be running. Five saw mills, two shingle mills, at least 15 traction engines and threshers, four road crushers, together with numerous fodder cutters and other small machinery will make the grand old Grove a hive of industry. A splendid stock exhibition is promised.

During the week the platform of the large Auditorium, which seats 2,500 people, will be occupied by prominent Grangers, Agriculturists, Educators and Politicians.

The evening entertainments will consist of concerts and illustrated lectures. On Thursday and Friday evenings, Frank R. Roberson, in illustrated lectures.

A special effort has been made to put on an up-to-date midway, embodying the best tented attractions obtainable. Nothing immoral or objectionable will be tolerated, and any woman or child can attend any show on the ground without fear of being offended.

No admission fee to the grounds, and reduced rates on all railroads. For rates, consult your ticket agent.

Subscribe for the ITEM, \$1 a year.

To the Good People

Of Mapleton and Vicinity.

I want to say that the Heidel Furniture Co. having dissolved, I have purchased the entire stock, leases and accounts of the same and will continue the sale of

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets

and a full line of general merchandise at the same place.

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and many other goods sold on the installment plan, or for cash as may suit the purchaser. A call to see our goods is solicited.

T. A. APPLEBY,

Water Street,

Mount Union, Pa.

Our Great Guarantee: Satisfaction or Money Back.

REMARKABLE TROUSERS BARGAINS AT Isenbergs'

This is to be clean-up of all broken lines of trousers made for this season's service. The reductions are radical enough to suit the most economical buyers. The trousers are the best that can be made to sell at our regular prices.

837 pairs to start with generous breadth of choice all sizes from 29 to 42 inches waist—every pair all wool—mostly in neat stripe effects—good for business or dress wear.

\$3 and \$2.50 Trousers are \$1.50
\$4 and 3.50 Trousers are 2.50
All Five Dollar Trousers \$3.50

Suit Bargains Extraordinary.

Both men and young men have unusual opportunities in this sale—high grade suits at a fraction of their real worth.

Men's \$10 to \$15 suits, \$6.50.
Young Men's \$5 to \$8 suits, \$4.50.
Young Men's \$10 and \$12 suits, \$7.00.
Young Men's \$14 and \$15 suits, \$10.00.
The quicker you come, the better the bargain you'll get.

J. G. Isenberg & Son,

Always Reliable.

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright.

L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

May, 1884.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

July, 1903.

Always First to Reduce Prices.

A Sweep in Shoes.

We find we have many shoes of only one or two pairs of a kind. These shoes we have placed on our counters at one-half price.

50c for \$1.00 shoes 75c for \$1.50 shoes
63c for \$1.25 shoes \$1.00 for \$2.00 shoes

Men's shoes in numbers 8, 9, 10 only. Ladies' shoes in numbers 2½, 3, 3½ only. Misses' shoes in numbers 11 to 2.

CUT PRICES IN OUR REGULAR STOCK.

Don't miss this sale. It is money in your pocket.

Sugar, 4½c, 5c and 5½c per pound.

Two-Ply Tar Roofing, 75c per roll.

Another lot Lawn Swings, Benches, Porch Chairs and Hammocks.

Corn, Oats and Barley Feed, \$1.40; Pure Corn Chop, \$1.40; Buckeye Wheat Feed, \$1.35; Quaker Dairy Feed, \$1.25; Victor Corn and Oats Chop, \$1.25. Remember, others charge you more money for 95 lbs.; our sacks guaranteed to weigh 100 pounds.

\$5. Will buy 40 yds. seamless matting. Better ones at \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10. \$1. Will buy best Screen Doors complete—hinges, pull, etc.

\$5. Will buy 20 yards good carpet, \$3.75. Per M for No. 1, 18 inch Hemlock shingles.

Seven Houses and Lots for Sale,
PRICES \$350 TO \$1500 EACH.

Also a number of good lots on Upper and Lower Main street, Railroad street and Bridge street.

Any one can buy or build a home nearly as cheap as renting and moving every year.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 4, 1903.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 12, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	P.M.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	P.M.
	Night	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
New York:							
W. 23d St. Sta.	7:55	12:10				8:55	5:55
Desb's St. Sta.	8:00	12:15				9:00	6:00
Cort'd St. Sta.	8:00	12:15				9:00	6:00
Philadelphia	11:20	4:45	7:10	8:40	11:40	8:25	
Washington	10:40					7:50	10:50
Baltimore	11:55	4:44				8:52	12:00
Harrisburg	2:50	8:12	11:45	3:10	5:00	11:00	
Rockville							5:17
Marysville	3:04	8:17	12:03				5:34
Duncannon	3:18	8:35	12:16			3:35	5:34
Newport	3:40	9:05	12:37			3:55	6:02
Millerstown		9:14	12:45			4:14	
Thom'st'n		9:25	12:53			4:22	
Port Royal	4:13	9:43	1:11			4:27	6:45
Millin	4:18	9:48	1:11			4:32	6:45
Lewis'n Jc.	4:40	10:14	1:30	1:10	4:45	7:08	
McVeytown	5:02	10:39	1:48			7:32	
N. Hamilton	5:21	11:01	2:04			7:52	
Mt. Union	5:27	11:07	2:08			7:58	
Mapleton	5:33	11:13	2:14			8:05	
Huntingdon	5:50	11:32	2:29	2:01	5:44	8:23	
Petersburg	6:07	11:47	2:43			8:37	
Birm'gham	6:16	12:13	3:02			8:46	8:59
Tyrone	6:42	12:20	3:12	2:40	6:19	9:05	
Bellwood	7:07	12:41	3:39			9:32	
Altoona	7:30	1:00	3:45	3:10	6:55	9:40	2:20
Pittsburg	7:10	5:45	8:25	6:55	10:45	1:50	5:35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"G" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1:40 a. m., 12:55, 7:15, and 11:55 p. m. daily.

Week days.

	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	P.M.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
Pittsburg	3:00	3:00	8:00			12:45	4:50
Altoona	5:00	6:25	7:05	11:43	1:45	5:55	9:05
Bellwood	5:12		7:20	11:55	1:59	6:10	9:19
Tyrone	5:24	6:47	7:37	12:06	2:16	6:27	9:33
Birm'gham	5:28		7:43	12:10	2:22	6:32	9:38
Petersburg	5:46		8:01	12:28	2:40	6:50	9:56
Huntingdon	5:57	7:17	8:20	12:37	3:00	7:10	10:12
Mapleton	6:11		8:35		3:18	7:24	
Mt. Union	6:17		8:42	12:56	3:25	7:29	10:32
N. Hamilton	6:22		8:46		3:32	7:34	
McVeytown	6:40		9:05	1:16	3:53	7:51	
Lewis'n Jc.	7:00	12:05	9:27	1:35	4:18	8:10	11:16
Millin	7:22		9:48	1:52	4:48	8:30	11:37
Port Royal	7:27		9:53		4:53	8:34	
Thom'st'n	7:42		10:08		5:07	8:48	
Millerstown	7:51		10:18		5:17	8:57	
Newport	8:00		10:28		5:29	9:05	
Duncannon	8:27		10:52		5:57	9:29	
Marysville	8:44		11:07		6:15	9:43	
Rockville	8:45		11:12		6:22	9:45	
Harrisburg	9:00	9:30	11:25	3:10	6:35	10:00	1:00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9:00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1:05 a. m., Huntingdon 1:58 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 4:20 a. m., Philadelphia 7:17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7:30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11:08 a. m., Tyrone 11:32 a. m., Huntingdon 12:04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1:02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2:40 p. m., Philadelphia 5:47 p. m., New York 8:08 p. m.

For Baltimore and Lock Haven 8:10 a. m., 12:25 and 7:00 p. m. week days. 8:10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7:50 a. m. and 2:50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punksutawney 8:00 a. m. and 3:35 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11:08 a. m. and 5:39 p. m. week days.

For tickets, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Passenger Agent, Western District, 350 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 25, 1903.

	Mail	Mail	Irreg.	Irreg.
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
NORTH				
Robertsdale	6:07	12:40	7:43	4:35
Cook's	6:19	12:52	7:55	4:45
Saltillo	6:36	1:04	8:07	4:57
Saltillo	6:59	1:32	8:35	5:19
Three Springs	7:05	1:40	8:43	5:27
*Pogue	7:17	1:50	8:55	5:39
Rockhill	7:32	2:05	9:10	5:51
Shirley	7:47	2:22		
*Augh. Mills	7:57	2:31		
Mount Union	8:20	2:53		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
SOUTH				
Mount Union	9:00	3:50		
*Augh. Mills	9:16	4:05		
Shirley	9:25	4:13		
Rockhill	9:45	4:33	5:40	2:10
*Pogue	9:57	4:47	5:50	2:20
Three Springs	10:10	5:00	6:00	2:30
Saltillo	10:19	5:10	6:06	2:37
Saltillo	10:49	5:40	6:36	3:07
Cook's	11:04	6:01	6:43	3:19
Robertsdale	11:19	6:13	7:00	3:31
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

	Irreg.	Mail	Irreg.	Mail
	No. 12	No. 10	No. 9	No. 11
WEST				
Shirley	5:35	7:20	L. Rockhill	6:25
5:58	7:13		*Cedar Rock	6:32
6:16	7:05		*Locke Valley	6:44
6:36	7:01		*Shade Gap	6:50
6:55				5:05
	a.m.			p.m.
EAST				
Shirley	5:35	7:20	L. Rockhill	6:25
5:58	7:13		*Cedar Rock	6:32
6:16	7:05		*Locke Valley	6:44
6:36	7:01		*Shade Gap	6:50
6:55				5:05
	a.m.			p.m.

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—A good Brick House

with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situated in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

Excursions to Atlantic City

And other Atlantic Coast Resorts via Pennsylvania Railroad.

August 13 and 27, and September 10 are the dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1903 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angelsea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within sixteen days, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8:55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12:15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6:25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, at 8:35 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia, and use regular train the next day from Market Street Wharf.

A stop-over of within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia on returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with Agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip.

Tickets will be sold from stations at the rates named below:—

	RATE.	Tickets good in Pull. Cars only in connection with regular Coaches.	Train Leaves.
Altoona	\$8.00	\$10.00	12:35
Bellwood	8.00	10.00	12:46
Tyrone	7.65	9.65	12:56
Huntingdon	7.10	9.10	1:26
Mt. Union	6.75	8.75	1:44
Lewistown Jc.	6.00	8.00	2:20
Millin	5.65	7.65	2:37
Newport	5.00	7.00	3:09
Duncannon	4.60	6.60	3:27
Philadelphia..Ar.			6:25
Atlantic City..			8:35

"a" Stops on notice to agent to take on passengers for seashore points only.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4:50 and 9:00 P. M. from all stations at which these trains stop, and from stations from which regular connection with them is made, and at the higher rate only on train leaving at 10:00 P. M. Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City on the 10:00 P. M. train, and to Philadelphia on the 4:50 and 9:00 P. M. trains.

Returning, coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited and the Chicago Limited and the St. Louis Limited.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 8-5-2t

Boy Cured of Colic After Physician's Treatment Had Failed.

My boy when four years old was taken with colic and cramps in his stomach. I sent for the doctor and he injected morphine, but the child kept getting worse. I then gave him half a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and in half an hour he was sleeping and soon recovered.—F. L. WILKINS, Shell Lake, Wis. Mr. Wilkins is book-keeper for the Shell Lake Lumber Co. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad for Mt. Gretna Fair.

On account of the National Live Stock Breeders and Exhibitors' Association Fair, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., August 17 to 21, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Mt. Gretna and return, from principal stations between Altoona and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railroad between Sunbury and Lutherville, inclusive, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Williamsport. Tickets will be sold August 14 to 21, inclusive, good to return until August 25, inclusive.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 8-12-2t

Put an End to It All.

A grievous wall of time comes as a result of unbearable pain from over-taxed organs. Dizziness, Backache, Liver complaint and Constipation. But thanks to Dr. King's New Life Pills they put an end to it all. They are gentle but thorough. Try them. Only 25c. Guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is Absolutely Pure, mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's Penn Street Bakery, Huntingdon, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SPOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS.

JAMES S. WOODS,

Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,

PENSION ATTORNEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

609 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, Nitrous Oxide Gas or Local Anesthetics administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-1f

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern

K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

STANDING STONE

NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.

H. B. BEUMBAUGH, Vice President.

A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. Gillam, L. M. Hagerty, C. B. McCarthy

J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson,

John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, \$25,000. Surplus, \$2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.

T. A. Appleby, Vice President.

G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush,

M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce

Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G.

Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W.

J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

William Reed & Sons.

Summer Things at Reduced Prices

PIUS X. NOW POPE

Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, Chosen by Conclave, Takes That Name.

The New Pontiff is Expected to Follow Policy of Leo XIII.—His Election is Popular.

Rome.—The conclave, after being in session for four days, elected Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, as Pope to succeed Leo XIII., and he now reigns at the Vatican and over the Catholic world as Pius X. At night all Rome was illuminated in his honor. His election and the assumption of his holy office were marked by a striking demonstration and impressive ceremonies at the Vatican, which only ended in the evening.

On the following day the new Pope, clad in his full pontifical robes and with all the ritualistic ceremony, received the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Cardinals and the Bishops, who then offered their official homage, this notwithstanding the fact that twice on the previous day the Cardinals and many high officials of the Vatican went through a similar ceremony.

The election of Pius X., once it was consummated, was proclaimed in a loud voice by the Cardinals' scrutineers to the Sacred College, Monsignor Merry del Val, Secretary of the conclave, and Prince Chigi, Marshal of the conclave, were notified through a bell by Cardinal Oreglia.

The Pope took the throne and received the so-called "first obedience" of the Cardinals. All kissed his hand and foot, while he saluted each on the cheek with the kiss of peace. Then all sang "Te Deum," after which the Pope administered the Papal blessing to all of the members of the Sacred College.

The fisherman's ring was placed on the Pontiff's finger.

The new Pope appeared before St. Peter's and, amid the most intense excitement of an enormous crowd, pronounced his blessing on the people.

The election of the Patriarch of Venice was unanimous. After Monday's ballots it was a foregone conclusion that he was the only candidate sufficiently acceptable to all to secure the necessary two-thirds, which the laws of the church require. One of the Cardinals said that he believed Pius X. would follow the broad lines of Pope Leo's policy, although not likely to accentuate it. This voice the general feeling here, which is one of satisfaction.

Although the election was over at 11 o'clock a. m., and was announced to the world forty-five minutes later by the appearance of the new Pope at the window of St. Peter's, the conclave was not formally dissolved until 5.30 p. m. The Cardinals then returned to their various apartments in Rome, with the exception of Cardinals Rampolla and Oreglia, who temporarily retained their official suites in the Vatican, and Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa, who was too ill to be moved for several days. It was to the sick Cardinal that the new Pope paid his first visit after being formally proclaimed Pontiff. With the exception of the Spanish Cardinal, Herrero, all the others are now in fairly good health.

When the first ballot of the conclave was taken it showed that the Sacred College was divided into two groups, the stronger one for Rampolla and another quite so strong for Serafino Vantelli. The other votes were scattered, but included four for Sarto.

On the subsequent ballots, while the two principal parties were losing ground, Sarto gradually gained, drawing strength from both sides as well as from the neutrals, until the ballot when his vote had increased to thirty-seven, within six of the necessary two-thirds.

When the result of this ballot was announced in the conclave Cardinal Sarto was so overcome with emotion and so touched by the unlooked-for confidence reposed in him that he could no longer control his feelings, and, to the surprise of all, he broke down, declaring that such responsibility and honor were not for him, and that he must refuse them if offered. Tears rolled down his cheeks, and he seemed firm in his determination to refuse the dignity. He was so palpably sincere that consternation reigned in the conclave, and the Cardinals spent the whole evening and far into the night in convincing him that his election was the will of Providence, and that he must accept.

Several times he almost fainted and had to be revived by the use of salts. He seemed happy but broken down even after all the other candidates had retired, and on the final ballot he looked a statue of resignation. Cardinal Casetta, as scrutineer, was reading out the vote. When forty-two votes had been recorded for the Patriarch of Venice the scrutineer arose, lifted his red zucchetto, saying:

"Habemus Pontificem."

But from many sides Cardinals cried out "Continue."

As the vote neared fifty, however, the Cardinals, with one accord, surrounded the new Pontiff and according to tradition, demanded to know if he would accept the pontificate.

Cardinal Sarto's lips trembled so that he could hardly articulate, but after a visible effort he said:

"If this cup cannot pass from me—"
There he paused, but the Cardinals around him insisted that it was necessary for him to answer "yes" or "no."
Thereupon he replied firmly, "I accept."
The Cardinals thereupon removed their baldachins, so that that of Sarto was the only one remaining, thus marking him as their supreme head. The passing supremacy of the Cardinals was gone and was now concentrated in one person.

During the subsequent ceremonies, when the newly elected Pope had donned the robes of his holy office, the Secretary of the conclave, Mgr. Merry del Val, kneeling, offered him the Papal white cap, amidst breathless silence. He did not follow the precedent created by Pope Leo, who declined to give his red cap to the master of ceremonies as a sign that he would soon be created a Cardinal, but, with a slight smile, Sarto took the white cap, placed it calmly on his head, and dropped the red one lightly on the head of Mgr. Merry del Val, amidst a murmur of approval. This is taken as a certain indication that the happy recipient is soon to be raised to the Cardinalate.

The Pope has confirmed in the post of master of the chamber Mgr. Bisleti, who was so trusted by Pope Leo in that position, and has also reappointed Dr. Laponi, the Papal doctor.

Venetians who know the new Pope well say that he will soon be as much beloved as Pontiff as he was as the beloved Patriarch of the poor of the Adriatic. In appearance Pius X. is a very handsome man. He has a fine, erect figure, despite his sixty-eight years, his face greatly resembling that of the late Phillips Brooks, the eminent Boston divine.

When he pronounced his first benediction at St. Peter's his voice rang out with splendid resonance. In every way he showed beyond a doubt that he has dignity and personality in keeping with the best traditions associated with the famous Pontiffs who for centuries have ruled the Vatican.

ALL EUROPE SURPRISED.

The New Pope Had Not Been Considered as a Candidate.

London.—News of the selection of Cardinal Sarto as Pope reached England first through a dispatch from New York City, and caused great surprise here, as it did throughout Europe, as Cardinal Sarto had hardly been thought of as a possible successor to Pope Leo.

The first question asked, not only by laymen, but by high church dignitaries, was "Who is Sarto?" Books of reference were quickly hunted up in order to ascertain knowledge of the career of the new Pontiff.

Berlin.—Replying to the question whether the election of Cardinal Sarto as the new Pope was acceptable to Germany, a representative of the Foreign Office answered: "Unqualifiedly so from an official viewpoint. Sarto is a mild-mannered man and has never been active politically."

All sections of the press regard the choice as wise, praise Sarto's conciliatory character and emphasize the belief that he will be a religious rather than a political Pope.

It is remarked that Sarto is the only Italian Cardinal whom the King of Italy received.

Paris.—The election of Cardinal Sarto as Pope created a distinctly favorable impression in Governmental quarters. The choice of Sarto is satisfactory as apparently ensuring the continuance of the recent policy of moderation followed by the Holy See in its relations with France and other Catholic countries.

Washington, D. C.—The election of Cardinal Sarto as Pope came as a surprise to the Catholic dignitaries of Washington, to whom the new Pope is quite unknown, except as an able and devout member of the Sacred College. Monsignor Fancello, the Papal Delegate, as soon as he is officially advised of the election of Pius X., will send out to the Catholic prelates of the United States a circular letter commending him to their loyalty.

POPE'S NAME AND TITLE.

Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth Successor to the Throne of Peter.

The new Pope's name is Guiseppe Sarto. As Cardinal Sarto he was Patriarch of Venice, titular of the Church of San Bernardo alle Terme, in Rome. He now becomes Pius X., two hundred and sixty-fourth successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the Orient, Primate of Italy, Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Bishop of Rome.

Pius X. was born in the village of Riese, in the Diocese of Treviso, and the Province of Venice, June 2, 1835. He was educated in the Salesian Seminary at Cottolengo, where he made an excellent record in his studies, and attracted attention by his marked seriousness. Most of his subsequent life as parish priest, and afterward as bishop, he has spent within the Province of Venice. The singular success of his work as a parish priest early brought him under the notice of superiors, though he was less known in Rome, as he kept aloof from the Curia and seldom left his work on the Venetian mainland. He was made Patriarch of Venice and at the same time created Cardinal, June 12, 1893. In this position he has shown great energy and ability as an administrator, and has also become known as a sound authority on divinity. Personally he is a man of medium figure and a fresh, almost youthful face, which contrasts singularly with his silvery white hair, the invariably "tousled" appearance of which adds to his appearance something almost boyish. He has led in Venice a life of utmost simplicity, but at the great ceremonials of the church he presides with impressive dignity.



POPE PIUS X.
(Giuseppe Sarto, formerly Patriarch of Venice.)

WHITE FARMER LYNCHED

Slayer of Little Girl Taken From Jail and Quietly Hanged.

MOB EVEN USED A BLACK CAP

A Washington Sheriff, Whose Daughter Was the Murderer's Victim, Opposed the Mob's Work, But in Vain—Torture Discussed, But Voted Down—When Certain of Death Crowd Melted Away.

Asotin, Wash.—A mob of 1000 men, in spite of the efforts of Sheriff Richards, of Asotin County, father of the victim, lynched William Hamilton, a well-to-do farmer, the self-confessed murderer of little Mabel Richards. The lynchers, who wore handkerchiefs to conceal their faces, carried out their work in a quiet and systematic manner. Shortly after midnight a small band of men marched to the jail and swept aside the officers and guards, twenty-five of whom were special deputies sworn in by the victim's father. The men took the keys from the jailor, but were obliged to saw the bars of Hamilton's cell before the door could be opened. Hamilton was then dragged out and into the yard.

Meanwhile another and much larger band of masked men had marched to the jail and kept back the crowd which had waited all night for the lynching. Then the men who had been guarding the jail formed about the captive and captors and kept the crowd away.

When the lynchers with Hamilton reached First and Fillmore streets they halted under a guy wire connecting electric light poles. Hamilton was asked if he wanted to confess. He did so. Finally he asked that his jewelry and trinkets he had been given his father and mother, and it was promised that this would be done.

Then there was another delay while the manner of Hamilton's death was discussed. Some wanted to torture him, but it was decided to hang him. A mask was put over the man's head, a rope around his neck thrown over the guy wire and seized by many lynchers. When certain he was dead the body was left hanging and the crowd quietly departed.

\$80,000 JEWEL ROBBERY IN HAWAII

Mrs. Samuel Parker's Diamonds Taken After Attending a Reception.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—Mrs. Samuel Parker has been robbed of jewels worth \$80,000, consisting chiefly of diamonds, rubies and solitaire studs. She wore the jewels at a reception held to signalize the opening of a new hotel.

Several hours later the thief or thieves entered her home and stole many of the gems. Mrs. Parker, who is the wife of Colonel Samuel Parker, one of the wealthiest men in Hawaii, was the widow of J. K. Campbell, who left her one-third of his \$4,000,000 estate. She was married to Colonel Parker about a year and a half ago, and on the same day her eldest daughter was wedded to Prince David.

VICEROY CURZON LIKES WORK.

Accepts Government Offer For Extension of Term of Office.

Simla, India.—Viceroy Curzon informed the Council that he had decided to accept the Government's offer of an extension of his term of office, with permission to take a vacation in England in 1904, should he so desire.

Lord Curzon said he was fully aware of the strain on his health and spirits, and the fact that only two Viceroys in the last fifty years had stayed in office beyond five years. This, however, was too short a term for a Government which had embarked on wide schemes of reform, and it would be a neglect of duty to abandon his share of the work.

SCHWAB FINALLY QUILTS

Directors Accept His Resignation as President of Steel Trust.

Condition of His Health Makes It Impossible For Him to Continue at the Head of the Corporation.

New York City.—Charles M. Schwab tendered his resignation as President of the United States Steel Corporation at a meeting of the directors, and the resignation was accepted. William E. Corey, who was recently elected assistant to President Schwab, was named as his successor. Schwab remains a member of the Board of Directors and of the Finance Committee.

The directors created the new office of Chairman of the Board of Directors, and elected Judge Gary to that position. The incumbent of the new position will share the duties of the Presidency with Mr. Corey, and will act in an advisory capacity toward him. The directors also created a new committee to be known as the Advisory Committee, and appointed as its members Daniel G. Reid, William Edenbaum and E. C. Converse. It will be the duty of the committee to consider and make recommendation concerning questions of manufacturing, transportation and operation.

W. E. Corey, the new President, will get a salary of \$75,000 a year. This is an increase of \$25,000 over his salary as assistant to the President, but is a decrease of an equal sum from the salary paid Charles M. Schwab. The salary of the President was set originally at \$100,000, but by some process not made public it was cut to \$75,000 when the profit-sharing scheme among employees was announced.

J. P. Morgan gave out the following statement: "I deeply regret that the condition of Mr. Schwab's health renders it impossible for him to continue at the head of the Steel Corporation. His loyalty to the interests entrusted to him cannot be doubted, and from the early days of the inception of the corporation he gave to its formation, unification and development his unequalled powers as an expert in the manufacture of steel. I consider that in Mr. Corey the directors have secured an eminently competent successor to Mr. Schwab and I am confident that the future will prove this to be the case. In fact I think that to-day the steel company in all its branches is intrinsically in a stronger and better position than it ever has been."

In the meantime Mr. Schwab had sent word to the newspaper men that he would receive them in his office on the floor above. They found him seated in a corner in the great office. The President of the Steel Corporation looked the sick man he is. His face was pale, the whites of his eyes had a dull, leaden look, which is one of the manifestations of a peculiar form of nervousness, and his manner was uneasy. His voice, however, was firm and his words were pronounced with precision and decision.

The substance of Mr. Schwab's remarks was that the newspapers had not treated him fairly and had misrepresented his connection with the United States Shipbuilding matters. The only reason why he had resigned the Presidency was that he needed rest. He still remained, he said, one of the largest stockholders in the Steel Corporation. His main object now was to recover his health. He was suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Wills Away Phantom Estate.

At the age of eighty-one Isaac B. Wood died in the City Home for the Indigent at Perth Amboy, N. J. He was born in Tottenville, and lived in Perth Amboy the greater part of his life. For many years he has expected to share the good fortune that is reported to be waiting the heirs in England. So confident was he the money would come that he left directions how it should be disposed of after his death.

New Place For Old Neckties.

"Don't imagine," said an experienced hotel housekeeper, "that the hall boys or elevator boys wear all the worn-out neckties you give them or that they take them home to fathers and brothers, or send them to aunts in the country who are making crazy quilts. They know where there is an old man and his wife in the heart of the old Tenderloin who buy old neckties at a price that gives the hotel boys far more pocket money than they need to spend. The old folks clean and renovate the ties and sell them in some stores for new. The old ties are ripped apart, steamed, scrubbed and put together again. When they are pressed or altered in shape they look like new."

"An English 'Square' of fairly good material will sell for half a dollar. The old man and woman I speak of will make a neat four-in-hand and two made-up bows out of it. The four-in-hand she sells for fifty, or even seventy-five cents. The bows will net twenty-five cents each. Not a bad profit."

"I found this out from a bell boy who was called before the manager one day to explain how it was that he had \$35 in his 'telescope' trunk when he had been in the hotel only three months, was a walf when employed, and had paid out more than half he had in wages for his uniform. We sent one of the porters to verify his necktie story and found it all right."—New York Times.

Two immense anchors, supposed to be 200 years old, have been recovered from Irvine Bar (Ayrshire) by a dredger.

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."

W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

FREE! TO WOMEN

A Large Trial Package of

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

A NEW SPECIALTY FOR WOMEN.

Internal cleanliness is the key to woman's health and vigor. Inflammation, Soreness, Pelvic Catarrh cannot exist with it.

Paxtine used as a vaginal douche is a revelation in combined cleansing and healing power. It kills all disease germs. In local treatment of female ills it is invaluable. Heals inflammation and cures all discharges. Never fails to cure Nasal Catarrh.

Cures offensive perspiration of arm pits and feet. Cures Sore Throat, Sore Mouth and Sore Eyes.

As a tooth powder nothing equals it. Removes Tartar, Hardens the Gums and whitens the teeth, makes a bad breath sweet and agreeable.

Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for Leucorrhoea ever discovered. We have yet to hear of the first case it failed to cure.

To prove all this we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a tiny sample, but enough to convince anyone.

At druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cts. large box. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The E. Paxton Co., Dept. 22, Boston, Mass.

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GENERAL MILES RETIRED

He Leaves the Army After Forty two Years' Service.

ISSUES A FAREWELL ADDRESS

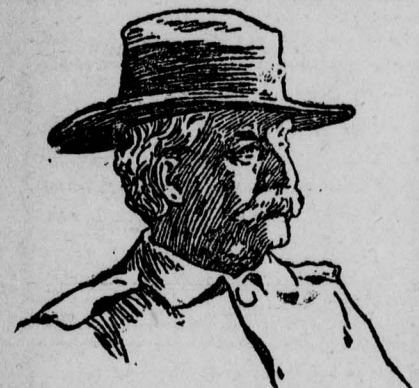
He Praises the Soldiers of Every Rank and Calls Attention to Their New Duties—His Military Career Closes Without Official Comment by President Roosevelt—Had Reached the Age Limit

Washington, D. C.—Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles has been transferred from the active to the retired list of the army after forty-two years of service, having reached the statutory age of sixty-four.

Following the action of the officers on duty at Washington when General Schofield retired, General Miles' fellow-soldiers here, in full dress uniform, made a last official call on the retiring General in command.

An order was issued from the Adjutant-General's office announcing the retirement of General Miles on August 8. It is in the usual perfunctory terms, the form used being that employed in ordinary cases of retirement. The order follows:

"The retirement from active service by the President, August 8, 1903, of Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, by operation of



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

law, under the provision of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Lieutenant-General Miles will proceed to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service."

Lieutenant-General Miles issued an address on the occasion of his retirement from active service, which is, in part, as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 30, 1882, the undersigned will retire from the active service August 8, 1903.

"In relinquishing the command of the Army of the United States, to which he was assigned by the President October 2, 1895, he hereby acknowledges his appreciation of the fidelity manifested by the officers and soldiers during the last eventful years.

"To those who were his companions and associates during one of the greatest of all wars he takes pleasure in expressing his gratifications that they have lived through the trials and dangers of long service to witness the results of their fortitude, heroism and unselfish devotion to the welfare of their country.

"Unswerving devotion to our Government and the principles upon which it was established and has been maintained is essential to the efficiency of the national forces, and especially is this so in a democratic government, where the individual, in order to be a perfect soldier, must first be a true citizen.

"The boast that every soldier of a great nation carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack is in a higher sense more than equaled in significance by the fact that every American soldier personifies citizenship and may by his own conduct exemplify impartial justice to those who have never experienced it, and the results of the highest liberty to those who have been strangers to it, thereby aiding to secure for his country a moral influence not otherwise attainable.

"A serious duty and a great honor are now presented to every officer and soldier, namely, to exemplify to those with whom he comes in contact our country's principles of equal and exact justice, immunity from violence, equality before the law and the peaceful use and possession of his own.

"Marked changes at different times have occurred in the strength and organization of the army resulting from divers influences, and various experiments have been tried. Time has rectified errors in the past and will do so in the future.

"The Lieutenant-General has faith that under all circumstances the army will maintain its high character, and that its future will be as honorable and glorious as has been its history in the past. His earnest solicitude and best wishes will ever follow the fortunes of the army."

Lieutenant-General Miles entered the volunteer service September 22, 1861, as Captain of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, and was mustered out of that regiment May 31, 1862, to become Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry, of which he became Colonel the September following. He was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers in May, 1864, and Major-General in October, 1865.

At the termination of the Civil War General Miles was given the Colonelcy of one of the infantry regiments added to the regular establishment, and in 1880 was promoted to Brigadier by President Hayes. He succeeded General Schofield in command of the army September 30, 1895, since which date he has been on duty at Washington.

CIRCUS TRAIN WRECKED

Brakes Failed to Work, Causing a Collision at Durand, Mich.

Performers Were Asleep and Fire Added to the Horror—Twenty-three Killed and Many Injured.

Durand, Mich. — Twenty-three persons were killed and more than a dozen injured in a collision between the first and second sections of Wallace Brothers' circus train in the Grand Trunk Railway yards here.

The circus travels in two trains of about thirty-five cars each. After the exhibition at Charlotte the trains started for Lapeer by the Grand Trunk road, the second section leaving a half hour after the first. It was 3.45 o'clock when the first section pulled into the west end of the Grand Trunk yards. A red light was hung on the rear car to stop the second section. Engineer Probst, of Battle Creek, who was running the engine of the rear train, says he saw this light, applied the air brake, and that it refused to work. He reversed his engine, but the momentum of the train was too great, and with a crash that aroused all of the town near the yards the two trains met. Three cars of the stationary first section were telescoped and the engine and five cars were demolished. The rear car of the first section was a caboose, in which the trainmen were sleeping, and the next two were filled with sleeping circus employees. The greatest loss of life was in the caboose. One of the wrecked cars of the second section was occupied by five elephants and several camels. One of the elephants and two camels were killed outright, while the other animals and their trainer escaped.

With the exception of this car none of the menagerie was wrecked, the other demolished cars containing canvas or wagons, and there was little excitement among the animals. As soon as they recovered from the first shock the trainers rushed among the cages, quieting the best beasts that were excited. The elephants in the wrecked car behaved with surprising calmness, and were led out of the wreck without trouble.

The escaping steam and screams and cries of those pinned in the wreck made a horrifying spectacle when the trainmen in the yards and the aroused townspeople first reached the scene. Many feared at first that some of the animals had escaped, as they could be heard crying. The rescuers could see unfortunates through the tangled wreckage, which caught fire in places, and went furiously to work without waiting for tools to extricate them. A wrecking crew is kept in the yards, and it was on the scene in a few minutes.

The dead, most of whom were killed in their sleep, were laid on the green sward a short distance from the scene. By 6 o'clock a corps of twelve physicians was operating on the injured and dressing their wounds in the temporary hospital. Four of the injured died in the hospital before 8.30 o'clock.

The circus performers were on the rear of the moving train and escaped injury. Wallace Brothers say their loss will be heavy. This the second wreck the Wallace shows have suffered in a month.

Engineer Probst, Fireman Colter and Head Brakeman Benedict, who was also on the engine of the second section, all agree that if the brakes had worked there would have been no collision. Fireman Colter and Brakeman Benedict, when they saw that a collision could not be averted, jumped. Engineer Probst remained at his post until his train was within less than a hundred feet of train No. 1. Then he, too, jumped.

The official report on the accident, issued by Superintendent Brownlee, says positively that the air brakes have been tested since the accident and found to be in perfect condition, and there is evidence that they were not applied.

The dead are: Andrew Howland, New York State; canvasser. A. W. Large, special officer Grand Trunk, Battle Creek. Lefe Larson, Cambridge, Ohio; six horse team driver. John Leary, Springfield, Ill.; boss of ring stock. James McCarthy, trainmaster Grand Trunk road between Port Huron and Battle Creek. W. J. McCoy, Columbus, Ohio; canvasser with side show. John Purcell, Peru, Ind.; boss canvasser. Robert Rice, residence unknown; harnessmaker. Harry St. Clair, residence unknown; reserved seat man. Charles Sands, Peru, Ind.; driver. George Smith, residence unknown; blacksmith. G. Thomas, residence unknown; member of stake and chain gang. Frank Thorp, Dundee, Mich.; trainmaster of circus train. Joe Wilson, Pittsburg; Edward York, Terre Haute, Ind., and eight men unidentified.

CASHIER GONE, BANK CLOSES.

Farmers' and Merchants' of Newbern, N. C., Goes Into Liquidation.

Newbern, N. C. — On account of a shortage in the accounts of T. W. Dewey, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of this city, the bank has been compelled to go into liquidation. The amount of the shortage is large, but the exact amount has not yet been ascertained. There will be no trouble about paying all depositors and creditors in full. Mr. Dewey, the cashier, left this city Saturday night, stating that he would return either Monday night or Tuesday morning. He has not returned, and it is not known where he is.

Mr. J. O. Ellington, the State Bank Examiner, is here to look after the interest of all parties interested. The bank offers a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and return to this city of T. W. Dewey, the cashier.

Murdering a Tree.

"The murder of a cherry tree was once undertaken by my mother," said a suburban banker. "I was a boy at the time. The tree stood on our lawn; it had been planted by my father, and he loved it with a paternal affection; but it was an eyesore to my mother, for she thought that it spoiled the looks of the garden.

"She decided to murder it secretly because she knew that my father would never consent to its removal. For a long time she pondered, asking herself how she might kill the tree without being detected, and finally she decided that she would use for her weapon boiling water. Accordingly whenever my father was away she would get a kettle, and, tiptoeing out to the tree with a guilty look, she would pour boiling water about its roots.

"At first the tree showed no change under this treatment. After a time, though, a change began to manifest itself. My father noticed it.

"By jove," he said, "my cherry tree seem unusually fine and hearty."

"And this was a fact. The more boiling water my mother poured on the roots the more the tree thrived and flourished. Finally, in despair, she gave up trying to commit her vegetable murder.

"A florist to whom she narrated this strange story one day, laughed when he heard it. He said it was no wonder the tree had gotten along so well. He declared that boiling water was often used on trees, as it killed off the worms and bugs molesting them."—Philadelphia Record.

Pull the Lower Jaw For Whooping Cough

Jacob Sobel gives the results of his own experience with the paroxysms of whooping cough treated by pulling the lower jaw downward and forward. Pulling the lower jaw downward and forward controls the paroxysms of whooping cough in most instances and most of the time. The method is usually more successful in older children than in younger ones and infants. In cases without a whoop the expiratory spasms with its asphyxia is generally overcome, and in those with a whoop the latter is prevented. It is as successful as any single drug, or even more so. Mothers should be instructed in its use, so that attacks, especially at night, might be arrested. The manipulation is harmless and painless. Its only contraindication is the presence of food in the mouth or oesophagus. Patients thus treated are less likely to suffer from complications and sequelae than those treated only medicinally. It is advisable to try this method in other spasmodic coughs and laryngeal spasms.—New York Medical Record.

A Sham Fight in Earnest.

At the encampment of the Missouri National Guard on Lake Contrary last night's sham battle proved a battle indeed. Far off in the darkness, away from the sight of the gayly dressed throngs of spectators, there was a fierce conflict.

A company of infantry had stolen upon a battery to capture it, but the battery refused to be captured. This fight was not down on the programme, but it was by far the most important of the battle. The heavy butted Krag or Springfield rifle was used with telling effect upon the battery men, who forgot not to use their sabres.

The fight was led by Capt. Connelly, of the First Regiment of St. Louis. During the battle Private Gates and Private Kleffer, of Company F of the infantry, were seriously injured, both by sabre blows. They are in a dangerous condition. A dozen other soldiers were more or less seriously injured.—Chicago Tribune.

Fully 2500 persons commit suicide in Russia every year. N. Y.—33

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Eighty-five per cent. of the children of Japan are now in school.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Automobile building gives employment to 20,000 persons in France.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CROSBY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Crosby for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An air brake for automobiles has been perfected.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

An elephant's jaw has been unearthed in Halleck Canyon, Wyoming.

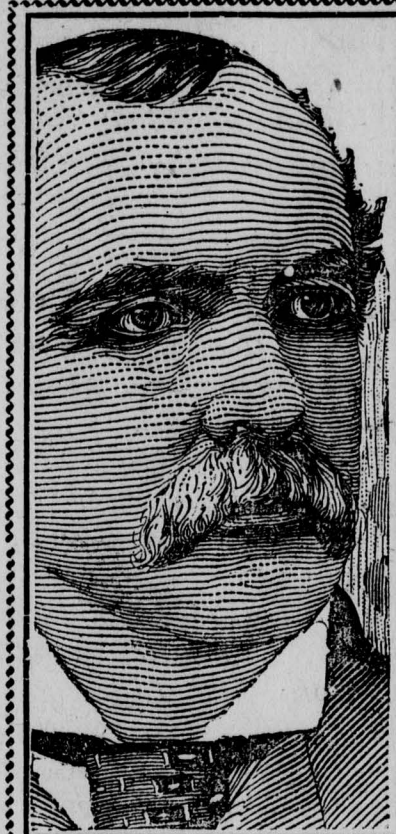
Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Thirteen new theatres, to cost \$8,000,000, are building in New York City.

U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Recommends Pe-ru-na

For Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Boston Has Washing Bees.

The latest fad in Boston is the washing bee. The residents of a neighborhood gather their washing in one big laundry and wash, dry and iron the clothes themselves, instead of depending upon servants or laundries. Several such parties have been organized for charitable purposes, and have proved financial successes. At these affairs the "wash" consists of church or club linens, draperies and curtains. These washing bees are taking the place of the sewing circle and the supper of Boston baked beans.

You Will Never Regret It.

Says the Omaha "Church and Home," there are ten things for which no one has ever yet been sorry: They are:

- For doing good to all;
- For speaking evil of none;
- For hearing before judging;
- For thinking before speaking;
- For holding an angry tongue;
- For being kind to the distressed;
- For asking pardon for all wrongs;
- For being patient toward everybody;
- For stopping the ears to a tale-bearer;
- For disbelieving most ill-reports.

COMPELLED TO USE A CRUTCH FOR EIGHT MONTHS. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. P. CONLIN, CARBONDALE, PA.

Mrs. P. Conlin, 83 Greenfield Avenue, Carbondale, Pa., says: "I suffered with backache, and, despite the use of medicines, I could not get rid of it. I was compelled to use a crutch for eight months, and a part of the time was unable to walk at all. I fairly screamed if I attempted to lift my feet from the floor, and, finally, I lost control of my limbs through weakness, as I could neither bend nor straighten up to my full height, and if ever a woman was in a serious condition, I was. My husband went to Kelly's drug store and brought home a box of Doan's Pills. I felt easier in a few days, and, continuing the treatment, I



NAME.....
P. O.
STATE.....
For free trial box, mail this coupon to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

was soon able to walk. At the end of two weeks the pains in my loins left. When I had completed the treatment, I had not an ache nor a pain, and I have been in that condition ever since.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

WITH NERVES UNSTRUNG AND HEADS THAT ACHE

WISE WOMEN

BROMO-SELTZER

TAKE

TRIAL BOTTLE 10 CENTS

Your Liver

Is it acting well? Bowels regular? Digestion good? If not, remember Ayer's Pills. The kind you have known all your life.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CENTS OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO. NARROW, N. H.

TARRANT'S

SELTZER

PREPARED BY

Used by American Physicians since 1844.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR

MILITARY LAND WARRANTS

Issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. ROGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use

Thompson's Eye Water

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 16, "Endure Hardness as a Good Soldier"—Text, II Tim. II, 3, 4.

Paul had become well acquainted with soldiers and military life. From the time he was rescued from the Jewish mob in the temple at Jerusalem by the Roman commander of the garrison until the time of the writing of this last letter his companions night and day had been Roman soldiers. In Caesarea he had been for two years handcuffed to one of them. On his voyage to Rome, in the shipwreck and after journey he was kept a prisoner under close guard. His residence in Rome was part of the time in the camp of the pretorian guard, and when he was allowed to live in his own hired house he was still, in all probability, chained to a soldier of that guard. So he had become very familiar with the customs and manners of that class of men. Their vices and good qualities were known to him. He had largely entered into their experiences and modes of thought and feeling. It was a natural result that his speech and writings should be colored by this life. His own privations and sufferings would be looked at by him as a kind of military necessity in the service of his sovereign Jesus. He was prisoner of Christ. He endured all things for the sake of Jesus, who had enrolled him as a soldier. He was in active service and must take his share in the sufferings and the hardship common to all soldiers in such service.

This view of Christian life has ever been of great influence and of much value in shaping character. Difficulties and trials come to nearly every one. Very few have a course sheltered from care and temptations. Adverse circumstances must be met. The way in which they are treated very largely determines the individual character and destiny. Many sensitive natures, like Timothy, shrink from the rude shocks and are inclined, as perhaps he was, to avoid as much as possible the disagreeable things. To all such this warning exhortation of the aged apostle rings out like a bugle call: "Suffer hardship with me, as a good soldier of Christ Jesus!"

When so much is being said of the "strenuous life" and athletics are so popular this appeal for the development of Christian fortitude should have special heed. Is there not great danger that carelessness will cause us to fail both in duties to be done and in the attainment of personal strength in religious life? The pressure and strife to attain excellence and position in business and professional life are unrelaxing. Competition is keen, rivalry intense. The good things of the soul life are not to be won less easily. Carelessness lets opportunities slip unimproved, and once past they never return. Timidity courts defeat and wins it, while courage captures victory.

At the present time we need as young people more of the spirit in Christian work with which we train for and contest tennis tournaments, golf championships, ball games and boat races. On the "gridiron" a young fellow will break a leg, an arm, a rib, and glory in the pain if by his grit and skill he makes a point for his team. Shall we for greater gains and under the eye of our great Captain shrink from exertion and suffering in this our Christian race?

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 16—Comment by Rev. S. B. Doyle.

Topic.—Lessons from Paul: How to use tact in dealing with men.—I Cor. ix, 16-22.

In calling the fishermen Simon Peter and Andrew to become his disciples Jesus said unto them, "Follow Me and I will make you fishers of men." One of the first and most important qualifications of a successful fisherman is what we call tact, which, though not so easily defined, is clearly understood by all. No blundering, thoughtless, heedless person can ever be a successful fisher. It requires a person of cautiousness, of intelligence, of tactful skill, who, instead of alarming and driving away the object of his desire, will lead them to him in such a way that they themselves shall be unconscious of it. Men, like fish, hesitate to be caught, even when their soul's salvation is concerned. They are wary of the net of salvation, and unless those who try to win them are "as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves" they are more apt to frighten them away from the kingdom than to lead them into it. The wise man says, "He that winneth souls is wise." "Win" is the correct word. Souls are to be won, and in their winning a very necessary qualification on the part of the winner is tact.

Paul exemplifies in a large measure the necessity and the successfulness of tact in dealing with men from a religious standpoint. He was a great soul winner and most successful in developing Christian character. And one of the secrets of his success with all nationalities and classes of people was his tactfulness. "Unto the Jews," he says, "I became as a Jew that I might gain the Jews; to them that are under the law, as under the law, that I might gain them under the law; to them that are without law, as without law; * * * to the weak became I

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Really, "It's like putting money in the bank." Invest in one of these suits. You save money. No matter how high the former price of our higher priced suits—all now marked to \$6.25. That means for \$6.25 you can go home in as fine a business suit as you ever wore, no matter what you formerly paid here. All-wool Serges, Cheviots, Homespuns, Wool Crashes, Flannels, striped and plain, breezy, light-colored, well-cut, tailored in the highest style of the art and only \$6.25. Boys' sizes, with long trousers, \$5.75.

Suits that were Less than \$6.25, now \$3.75.

All the Men's and Boys' Suits that have been less than \$6.25, reduced for this sale to \$3.75. A chance to get a nice business outing suit at a price that you could hardly expect to get a coat alone for. Light colors and weights, a seasonable bargain for \$3.75.

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We knock a quarter off of every dollar of the price of trousers too, just to celebrate and keep things moving during alterations. Fifteen grades, prices starting at \$1.00 and ending at \$6.50 have been changed to read this way:—75c to \$4.88. Dollar trousers for 75 cents; \$6.50 trousers now \$4.88. In those fifteen grades, you'll find a pair of trousers for every occasion. 75c to \$4.88, that means both legs.

One-half Off Boys' Knee Breeches—One-half Off.

Fifty cents on the dollar has been thrown out of the prices on Boys' light-colored, light-weight Knee Breeches. Ages 3 to 16 years, all styles, pretty fabrics that will stand unpretty usage from the average strenuous boy—half less than former prices. There were 25c grades and up to \$1.25, in steps of 25 cents; prices now 12½c to 62½c. ½ off on Children's suits, ages 3 to 16 years. No matter what styles or price suit you pick out, you pay just one-half the regular price. This is a wonderful bargain sale and should be taken advantage of by every mother who has boys.

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No reservations, positively nothing held back out of our beautiful collection of Boys' Wash Suits. They were 50c to \$2.00, in seven steps. They'll fit boys from 6 to 10 years of age.

But now they're only 39c your choice, no matter what the former price—39c.

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UMBRELLAS, for Men and Women. The handsome, dependable sort of Umbrellas, decent to carry, all right when the rain comes, used to be 50c to \$6, now cut to 37½c to \$4.50. The man or woman who can't find an umbrella to suit at these prices and from this collection is hard to please.

Understand, please, that everything no matter how big or how little has been reduced for this sale. Nothing reserved; if we don't mention it, it makes no difference. We'll sell you anything in the store at the 25 per cent. discount during this sale only.

The "Refreshing Sale" lasts only from August 11 to August 22. Prices marked in plain figures on everything. You run no risk.

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as weak, that I might gain the weak; I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some." The apostle did not, of course, in any ignoble sense become all things to all men. He was not one thing to a Jew and something that was inconsistent with that to a Roman. He studied the dispositions of all classes and adapted himself to their peculiarities and their wants that he might win them to Christ. He talked to men in a language they could understand and presented Christ from a viewpoint that they could comprehend, and thus only can any one be successful in dealing with men in their relation to God in Jesus Christ.

To be able to adapt himself to the peculiar dispositions of men required thought and study on the part of the apostle. A Jew had to be dealt with in one way and a gentile in another, and to deal with each in the proper way required a certain kind of knowledge which can only come from study and experience. Parents to deal suc-

cessfully with children, teachers with scholars, pastors with people and Christian people with the unsaved and irreligious must study their particular dispositions and thus learn how to reach them. The acquirement of such skill requires time and labor, but it should be cheerfully given. Men study men that they may be successful in dealing with them in business and in politics. Why should we not, then, as Christians be willing to give the time and study necessary to so understand men that we may deal with them successfully in the salvation and sanctification of their souls?

BIBLE READINGS.

Prov. xi, 30; Dan. xii, 3; Matt. iv, 18-20; x, 16; Luke v, 1-11; Rom. xv, 1, 2; I Cor. x, 31-33; II Cor. xii, 28-30; I Tim. iv, 16; Jas. v, 20.

Prayer.

Prayer is so mighty an instrument that no one ever thoroughly mastered all its keys. They sweep along the infinite scale of man's wants and of God's goodness.

The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death. Thus a mere scratch, insignificant cuts or puny boils have paid the death penalty. It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever handy. It's the best Salve on earth and will prevent fatality, when Burns, Sores, Ulcers and Piles threaten. Only 25c, at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

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This world is a machine shop to make mechanics of us. The machinery is not meant to hurt us. There is nothing accidental about it, though accidents occur while we are learning to manage it. If we lose our balance and get a hand caught in the machinery is it the fault of our Father in heaven? No. When we fall it is against God's will. Yet it is God's will that by that fall and from that machinery we should learn not to fall, learn how to use the machinery, that we should be expert through experience, workmen that need not be ashamed though they carry scars.—Sunday School Times.

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